TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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WHEAT LEADS NATION CHARGE ON HARD TIMES

Department of Agriculture Economist's Report Shows United States on Eve of Boom.

Political hard-times howlers are out of luck. Just when they would like to howl the loudest in an effort to discredit President Coolidge, running for election, along comes Old Man Prosperity busier than ever.

Wheat led farm produce in an upward rush last week. Wheat passed the $1.50 mark for May delivery. Rye, barley and hogs also soared.

With unemployment rapidly disappearing in the industrial East and Middle West, with good crops and high prices saying goodby to agricultural depression in the West and South, with business booming and railroads breaking previous freight records, the "gloom stuff" doesn't go.

An announcement by the United States department of agriculture, which is always conservative, quotes A. B. Genung, its agricultural economist, who is just back from a survey of conditions in all parts of the country as saying that "not in five years has the United States presented so nearly a picture of balanced prosperity as it does now."

Car Loading Records.

Striking confirmation is seen in an announcement by the car service division of the American Railway association that three new high records have recently been established in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight. The new records, made during the week ending Sept. 20, are:

1. A total of 1,076,553 cars loaded, which is the largest number loaded during any week this year and only 26,731 cars below the highest week in history, which was that of Sept. 27, 1923, when the total was 1,097,274 cars.

2. The greatest number of cars on record loaded with merchandise and less than carload-lot freight, a total of 257,469.

3. More cars loaded with miscellaneous freight for the week of Sept. 20 than ever before in history, a total of 397,877.

Corn Belt Happy.

In his statement made public by the department of agriculture, Economist Genung summarizes the situation in the Middle West corn belt thus:

"Farmers in this region are in better spirits than for four years—not so much from any great increase in income as from a feeling that the stage is being set for better times. At last the hog situation is coming out from under its burden of overproduction which, in turn, represented an effort to work off the corn surplus of 1920 and 1921. Corn prices are up and the expectation is that hog prices are going to ride at higher levels during the coming year. The corn outlook is bad enough. Frosts have hit the North. A heavy percentage of corn will certainly be soft and one of the corn belt's real farm management problems this fall is how best to dispose of the soft corn crop. Notwithstanding the poor corn crop, the central states are obviously breathing easier than they have for a long time back.

"The wheat belt is in infinitely better shape than for four years. Yields are splendid, the crop of high quality and prices improved just at harvest time. In the western spring wheat territory where no one has had a new pair of shoes since the season of 1919-1920, there is particular rejoicing. All through the wheat country growers have hustled grain to market and now money is circulating rapidly in the process of paying debts. Men are inclined once more to regard the wheat country as good property.

"In the range country Genung says the sheep have made money and the cattle lost money during the past season. The ranges, he adds, are in good shape and winter feed abundant generally everywhere east of the continental divide.

"The Pacific coast country is described in 'just fair' condition and, on the whole, not quite in so good shape as a year ago owing to damage done to fruit crops by frosts and to the cattle industry by the foot-and-mouth disease.

South Well Off.

As for the South, Genung says it is enjoying unusual prosperity.

"Go into the South," his statement reads, "and you will be impressed with its prosperity. Last year went a long way to wipe out the pressing burden of indebtedness. Another cotton crop bringing one and a half billion dollars cash, plus a fairly good season with truck crops, potatoes, rice and small fruits will put the South into a very comfortable position. General sentiment through the region is distinctly optimistic.

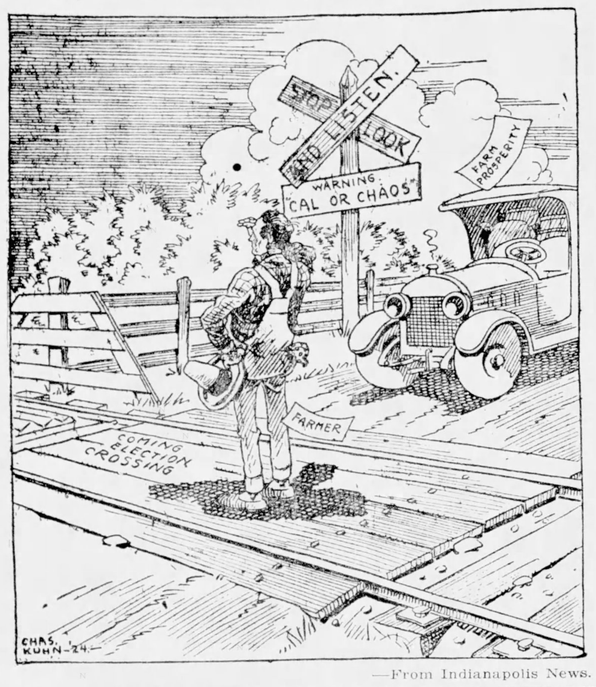
"In the East, meaning essentially the dairy and diversified region, things are not materially different from last year. Dairymen are beginning to feel the pressure from higher prices of grain feeds. Milk prices have stayed at rather discouraging levels; butter, however, has held pretty well to a price level which maintains production. The East is in good shape as to feed crops, such as hay, silage, corn and oats and it is doing fully as well as last year with the leading money crops such as apples, potatoes, etc. Altogether, the East is going into the winter on about the same basis as the last two years."

Heiress Quits Social Life to Be Nurse

Miss Mary Cameron Packer of Sunbury, Pa., an heiress of the late James G. Packer, millionaire lawyer and horseman, has forsaken the social life to enroll as a student nurse at the Presbyterian hospital in Philadelphia.

The girl, formerly a student at the National Park Seminary in Washington, is a member of a class of 30 probationers at the hospital.

Another Grade Crossing Where We Should Watch Both Ways



—From Indianapolis News.

"I DID RIGHT," SAYS CAVERLY

To Have Used Noose Would Have Been Easiest Way Out, He Said.

In a statement issued from a hospital where he has been a patient for three weeks since he passed sentence upon Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb, slayers of young Bobby Franks, Judge John R. Caverly revealed the processes of his mind which caused him to send the two millionaires' sons to the penitentiary for life instead of to the gallows.

"If I had hanged those two boys," said Judge Caverly, who is still in a hospital bed suffering from the nervous strain of the trial, "there would have been no appeal. The supreme court would not have intervened. I had admitted evidence in mitigation made mandatory by the statutes. There could be no further appeal that would stand.

"The boys pleaded guilty. The record for the defense was barren of exceptions. They burned their bridges behind them. They had no record. Why, Clarence Darrow, veteran chief counsel for the defense, said himself, 'If you say those two boys must die, they will die.'

Thinks He's Right.

"I think I did right. My conscience told me what to do. There have been 314 pleas of guilty in 10 years in this county and only one person hanged on that plea. Only two have ever been hanged under age in the state and in both cases juries passed on them, and the supreme court passen on them.

"There never has been a minor hanged on a plea of guilty. I don't know of a minor hanged in all of the United States on a plea of guilty.

"Here are two boys who never had done a wrong thing in their lives until this crime. Of course, the crime in itself was atrocious and brutal and wanton. But they had never been arrested before, even for disorderly conduct. That was the important thing with me."

The Difficult Course.

Referring to their life in prison and to the years of monotonous labor ahead of them and the contrast of prison life with their former luxurious surroundings, Judge Caverly continued:

"I don't think they'll ever get out. I don't think their folks want them out. If I had hanged them, I would have been a great big fellow. I would have been praised on all sides. It would have been the path of least resistance. But my conscience told me what do do. And I would have done that for any two boys, whether they had a cent or not. Money, wealth, affluence had nothing to do with this case."

S. Africa Tax Rate Tempting to English

Crowds of visitors to the copy of the old Dutch house, which is the pavilion of the Union of South Africa at the Wembley Empire exposition, overlook entirely such wonderful things as gold and diamonds, strange beasts and wild fowl, statues, models, panoramas and pictures when their gaze falls upon a certain placard.

The placard bears this legend: "Income tax, £1,000 a year or less, exempt; over £1,000 a year, one shilling in the pound."

Some people are said to tear themselves away from this strange legend to go straight to the inquiry office to verify what they feared was an unwarranted assertion, and then to ring up their bankers to ask if there is an adequate balance to purchase a steamship ticket to South Africa.

Millions Slashed Off Public Debt

The American public debt which cost the taxpayers of the country about a billion dollars in interest this year, was reduced $861,841,000 in the 12 months ending Sept. 30, the United States treasury announced recently.

The debt in August was cut $189,000,000, leaving total outstanding obligations of $20,841,421,959, compared to the maximum of $25,478,592,113, Aug. 31, 1919.

COOLIDGE HIT BY BROOKHART

Iowa Senator Condemns G. O. P. Chiefs, but Says He's Republican.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart, storm center in Iowa politics since his election two years ago, and who early last week denounced Charles G. Dawes, Republican vice presidential candidate, formally opened his campaign for re-election in Iowa with an address in which he attacked President Coolidge and "machine party leaders."

Replying to reports that he would support the presidential candidacy of Robert M. LaFollette, he said that he never had a thought of leaving the Republican party.

The Republican party, Senator Brookhart charged, has strayed from the ideals of its founders, while the "machine organization" has refused to recognize the will of the people.

Referring particularly to his own differences with leaders of his party, Senator Brookhart said that the leaders refused him favor because he had differed on so many occasions from the national administration, naming a dozen issues.

"I belong to the farm bloc; the President belongs to the Wall street bloc," he said in designating President Coolidge as "the machine Republican candidate."

"I have never had a thought of leaving the Republican party," the Senator said. "My whole soul is wrapped up in the principles of Lincoln, Roosevelt and Kenyon. I will fight any leaders who seek to divert the party from those great purposes."

7,000 Preparations Fill Cosmetic Market

More than 7,000 different kinds of beauty preparations for the skin, lips and hair are offered for sale to women in America, according to Dr. Nellie Buchanan Cooper, president of the American Cosmeticians' association in an address in Chicago.

"Beauty preparations constitute the longest list of different articles of any specialty ever manufactured," said Dr. Cooper. "In the shopping district of one city a survey listed 6,753 different articles—that is, their names were different. There were 1,675 kinds of powder, colored, plain, rice, talcum, loose, compact and liquid; 1,396 perfumes, 752 toilet waters, 600 beauty creams, more than 200 lotions and skin foods and more than 400 different rouges and tints. Hair preparations were almost as numerous as skin beautifiers.

END ALL WAR, WOMAN'S PLEA; PARLEY HEEDS

Geneva Conference Adopts Resolution Urging Nations of World to Ratify League Protocol.

The fifth assembly of the League of Nations last week solemnly concluded its work of peace by unanimously adopting a resolution urging that all governments ratify the protocol of arbitration and security, providing for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

The memorable debate before the league, which closed with the adoption of the resolution, ended on the dramatic note of a woman's plea that war be forever banished because "its first victim is always the child."

The speaker was Mrs. Helen Swanwick of Great Britain the last of the delegates to mount the rostrum before the voting.

The amended draft protocol on arbitration and security was presented to the assembly of the League of Nations for the approval, accompanied by a general report, historical and analytical in nature, by M. Politis of Greece, and Dr. Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, official reporters for the two commissions which framed the document.

Special chapters are devoted to condemnation of aggressive war, compulsory jurisdiction of the world court of justice, the strengthening of pacific methods of procedure, the domestic jurisdiction of states, sanctions and reduction of armaments, all of which form features of the protocol. The conclusion of the report which fills 20 printed pages, contains observations of a general nature.

"Our purpose," says the report, "was to make war impossible—to kill it, to annihilate it. The plan drawn up leaves no loophole; it prohibits wars of every description and lays down the rule that all disputes shall be settled by pacific means.

Peace of World at Stake.

"The peace of the world is at stake. The fifth assembly has undertaken a work of world-wide importance, which if it succeeds is destined profoundly to modify present political conditions. If we succeed, the League of Nations will have rendered inestimable service to the whole modern world.

The problem of the domestic jurisdiction of states raised by the Japanese delegation is treated at great length.

While the principle of Article XV of the covenant is maintained, M. Politis and Dr. Benes explain that it has been found necessary, in order to make its application more flexible, to call in aid the rule of Article XI of the covenant, which makes it the league's duty in event of war to take any action deemed wise and effective to safeguard peace and obligates the secretary-general to summon a meeting of the council at the request of any member of the league.

May Call on Council.

Thus, the reporters say, when it has been recognized that a dispute arises out of a matter solely within the domestic jurisdiction of one of the parties, that party or its opponent will be fully entitled to call on the council or assembly to act.

The report then makes a point deemed by the jurists to be of great importance, as follows:

"Article XI of the covenant does not deal with situations which are covered by rules of law capable of application by a judge; it applies only to cases which are not yet regulated by international law. Consequently it demonstrates the existence of loopholes in the law. The reference to article XI will be an inducement to science to clear the ground for the work which the League of Nations will have to undertake with a view of bringing about through development of the rules of international law a closer reconciliation between the individual interests of its members and the universal interests which it is designed to serve."

U. S. and Britain Sign Parcel Post Treaty

Insurance of parcel post packages is provided in a new international agreement between Great Britain and the United States announced by Postmaster General New.

BROOKHART OUT, RULING BY IOWA G. O. P. LEADERS

State Committee Decides Senator Put Himself Beyond Party Fences by Attacking Ticket.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart last week threw down the gauntlet to the national and state Republican organizations with an attack on the records of President Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes, the Republican nominees for president and vice president, and in doing so announced "a repudiation of and a bolt from the Republican party," according to a report of the Iowa Republican central committee.

The committee's report said that the senator had by his public utterances made a self-impelled bolt from the party.

This bolt, the report said, was the "result of a conspiracy to defeat the right of the people to elect a president at the polls," thereby throwing the election into congress.

"Inspired by LaFollette."

"It is our belief," the report continued, "that this action on the part of Senator Brookhart has been inspired by the heads of the LaFollette party for the malicious purpose of attempting to turn the attention of voters from the real issues of the campaign."

While the committee was still debating its course, Senator Brookhart was delivering his address at Emmetsburg, in which he attacked the President and explained the points of issue between President Coolidge and himself.

He departed from his set speech only to include a statement, which he already had made public, in which he again called upon the Republican national committee to ask for the resignation of Mr. Dawes.

The state central committee in its statement reaffirmed its confidence in the heads of the national ticket and said: "We are proud to stand on the life and record of Calvin Coolidge against the attacks of any man."

Forfeited Indorsement.

Simultaneously with the committee's pronouncement, Mrs. Miriam Stewart Hollowell, the Iowa national committeewoman, issued a statement in which she said that Senator Brookhart's "attack on my candidates, which comes like a slap in the face, leaves me with no other choice than to feel that he has forfeited the right to my indorsement."

The committee's statement after setting out at considerable length the achievements of President Coolidge and Mr. Dawes concludes:

"The Republican party in Iowa without a dissenting vote instructed its delegate to the national convention to vote for Calvin Coolidge and made this instruction a part of their platform.

"Every candidate for office on the Republican ticket entered into the primary campaign and filed as a Republican after the Iowa convention had instructed for President Coolidge. We, as the representatives of the Republican party in Iowa, elected through the medium of the primary, submit to the Republican voters of the state that the repudiation of the Republican nominees, by Senator Brookhart, is a repudiation of, and a bolt from the Republican party.

Malicious Purpose Seen.

"It is our belief that this action on the part of Senator Brookhart has been inspired by the heads of the LaFollette party for the malicious purpose of attempting to turn the attention of the voters from the real issues of this campaign.

"The self-impelled bolt from Republican ranks by Senator Brookhart is the result of a conspiracy to defeat the right of the people to elect a president at the polls and to force such an election by a congress selected two to six years ago.

"We, as Republicans, who believe in the constitution of the United States and who believe in construction rather than destruction, will continue our campaign for President Coolidge and Mr. Dawes and all representatives on the ticket. On any issue of honesty, integrity and interest in the welfare of all the people we are proud to stand on the life and record of Calvin Coolidge against the attacks of any man."

Italian Envoy to Retire

—Copyright P. & A. Photos.

PRINCE GELASIO CAETANI, Italian ambassador to the United States, is to retire soon. The reason given publicly is that the prince desires to resume management of his vast estates near Rome. On the other hand business circles in Rome say he is being recalled because he has been connected with Harry F. Sinclair's oil options in Italy.

DAWES VISIONS REIGN OF CHAOS IN NATION IF LAFOLLETTE WINS

Success of Senator LaFollette's campaign for the presidency means chaos in government, in business, in labor, and on the farm, Charles G. Dawes, Republican candidate for vice president, declared in a series of campaign speeches en route to Kansas City, Mo., to address a Republican mass meeting.

Crowds larger than those on any of his previous speaking tours greeted Mr. Dawes at Davenport and Muscatine, Iowa., and Trenton, Mo., where platform speeches had been scheduled and hastily assembled smaller groups heard him attack the LaFollette movement at Rock Island, Ill., Fairfield, Iowa, and Princeton, Mo.

"The issue raised by Senator LaFollette involving the constitution of the United States covers all other issues," the nominee declared at Muscatine.

Sees Chaos Threatened.

"What will become of wages? What will become of the price of farm products? What will become of business, if this LaFollette movement is successful? It means chaos."

Arriving in Iowa early in the day, Mr. Dawes found almost the sole topic of discussion among Republican leaders to be the letter written by Senator Smith W. Brookhart of that state to Republican Chairman Butler, requesting that steps be taken to remove Mr. Dawes from the party national ticket. He did not mention the Brookhart letter directly in any of his Iowa speeches, but at Davenport made a reference which generally was construed as pertaining to Mr. Brookhart's demand.

"I am not descending to personalities in this campaign," he said, "but I fired into a flock of political pee-wits out here and some of the wounded birds are fluttering. Perhaps you can identify them—I don't know." The audience laughed and gave him a cheer. The Republican nominee, in several of his addresses, gave his attention to the farm problem, appealing for a common sense, economic consideration of it.

"The condition in which we all find ourselves with reference to this agricultural question," he assured, "is a good deal like the condition that we had over in Europe when the first committee of experts was called. Why did they call them in? Because for five years Europe has been listening to these demagogues—these fellows trying to please different sections of their populations in different countries—trying to make a political settlement of a great economic, common sense question, and for five years has been in chaos.

"It was not until Europeans frankly confessed that they did what we must do in order to solve properly the agricultural problem—just frankly admitted that the politicians could not solve it and that they had to turn to men on the square, uninfluenced by motives of political expediency, desiring only to do the right and common sense thing, or Europe would go into the abyss."

Plays LaFollette Stand.

Mr. Dawes for the most part confined his remarks to the LaFollette movement, declaring that through its platform declarations for congressional review of supreme court decisions and through its alliance with the Socialist party it had raised the dominant issue of the campaign.

"There is one thing I have noticed about this campaign," he said. "It is not exactly what you would call a political petting party and this is the reason you are going to get a vote out. You have an issue that has arisen, not through the politicians, but from the hearts and consciences of the American people."

Tooth Decay Blamed on Lack of Lime

Prevalence of decayed teeth among children and adults in this country can be traced to a lack of lime and Vitamin D in the diet, Dr. J. F. Lyman, professor of agricultural chemistry at Ohio State university, writes in a new bulletin on "Vitamins."

It is Vitamin D that makes children's bones and teeth grow as fast and as firmly as they should, Dr. Lyman continued. Rickets develop when they don't get the substance. To indicate the probable general need for diet changes, Dr. Lyman cites figures showing that from 50 to 80 per cent of American children have rickets in more or less severe form.

He says the foods richest in Vitamin D are: Butter fat, egg yolk fat, fresh green leaves and certain oils.

Altitude Record Set, Flying With Weight

Lieutenant John A. Macready, McCook field flying ace, Oct. 3 was credited with having established a new world altitude record for weight-carrying planes. Macready climbed 17,000 feet in a Curtiss bomber, carrying 3,300 pounds dead weight.

The flier climbed to the "ceiling" with the thousands of spectators at the international air races unaware that an attempt was being made to shatter the record held by Sadi Lacointe of France.

London Is Swamped by American Gold

American dollars are swamping cash tills of London.

Englishmen are astounded at the prodigality of Americans with their money, and with wide-open amazement they rake in shillings from American tourists.

During the International Advertising convention at Wembley there were 10,000 Americans in and around London. It is estimated that they spent no less than $5,000,000 in England in a period of 10 days.

BRIBE CHARGES AGAINST GIANTS ROCK BALLDOM

Phillies Player Reports $500 Offer to "Throw" Deciding Game in National League.

As preparations were being made to receive baseball, prodical son of the nation, back into the hearts of the people, a new scandal has been revealed whose ultimate effects cannot now be estimated.

Commissioner Landis announced that Jimmy O'Connell and Cozy Dolan of the Giants had been declared ineligible for attempted bribery.

People over the length and breadth of the land who forgot business and politics and ordinary affairs of life to rejoice with the national capital as it returned its heroes, people who had prepared for a real celebration at the new baptism of popular approval of the national game, tried to understand the circumstances of the situation presented by Commissioner Landis in his announcement.

Heinie Sand, Philadelphia shortstop, looms as the hero in baseball's latest family tragedy. The commissioner acted upon information furnished by Sand who charged that O'Connell had offered $500 to him to "throw" the game between the Giants and Philadelphia Sept. 27. New York won the contest, 5 to 1, and clinched the pennant.

O'Connell, called before the commissioner, President Heydler of the National league and John McGraw, manager of the Giants, confessed offering the bribe and implicated Cozy Dolan, coach of the team; Captain Frank Frisch, George Kelly and Ross Young, the latter trio composing the backbone of the team.

Cozy Dolan Blamed.

Frisch, Kelly and Young were completely absolved by the commissioner following a hearing, but Dolan, whose testimony in favor of himself was of "such a character as to be unacceptable," the commissioner said, was blamed as the man who instigated the plot.

"I was dumbfounded when called before Commissioner Landis," Frisch said. "I hope the whole matter will be sifted to the bottom and that if any player has been guilty of wrong-doing, he will be punished."

Dolan, to whom present implication points the most severe finger, has been a coach for McGraw since 1921. He was formerly an infielder with the Phillies, Pirates, Reds, Cardinals and Yankees and has been playing professional ball for the last 20 of his 37 years.

The newest blow to baseball has landed most heavily on the Pacific coast where Jimmy O'Connell, $75,000 "beauty," purchased by New York in 1921, but who did not report until the end of 1922, occupied the same relative position in public esteem that Babe Ruth now holds in the national field. He was lionized wherever he went and was especially popular with the younger boys. Before he left for New York, an "O'Connell Day" was held at the San Francisco park and fans presented him with a home.

O'Connell's failure immediately to burn up the National league was attributed by friends to homesickness and youth. They have been patiently waiting for "Jimmy" to fulfill the promise of a bright future.

They're making a goat out of me. I've been a damned fool."

That's what Jimmy O'Connell, suspended New York Giant outfielder, said of his team mates and himself in admitting that he offered Heine Sand of the Phillies $500 to throw a game and in claiming that the whole Giant team was in on the deal. He made his defense and accusations when interviewed in the clubhouse of the Polo grounds.

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American Marriages Increase in London

London has "arrived" as a mecca for American marriages.

According to figures from London registry offices, more than 2,000 couples from the United States were married there during the last three months.

Many licenses were issued from the offices of the Archbishop of Canterbury, several of them being of the special variety permitting the ceremony to be performed at other than the prescribed locality and time. These licenses cost 25 pounds.

The favorite churches are St. George's, where President Roosevelt was married in 1886, and St. Margaret's, a small chapel adjoining Westminster abbey.

Woman, 58, Attends School in Kansas City

The old adage "it is never too late to learn" is being supported in Kansas City, Kan., by Miss Anna M. White, who by her 58 years of age easily wins the distinction of being the oldest student in the public schools there.

She has enrolled as a special student in the manual training high school, satisfying a long desire for a high school education.

She is regarded as one of the most studious pupils in her school.

Westminster Is Prey of Souvenir Hunters

Many of the fine monuments of Westminster Abbey are being treated badly by the tourists who visit London's ancient edifice. Several of the monuments are minus fragments, such as fingers and toes, and from the walls themselves several bits have been broken off to satisfy the souvenir hunter.

The latest loss is the large spear head from that instrument carried by the figure of Death in the monument erected to the memory of a member of the Nightingale family. The thefts, however, are gradually diminishing. This is due to the scarcity of suitable souvenirs and the alertness of several new guards placed in the abbey.

WITH THIS ISSUE PUBLICATION OF TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE ENDS

WITH this issue publication of this paper ceases. The life of the Toledo Weekly Blade ends with this number, this date—October 9, 1924.

All unexpired subscriptions have been taken over by Farm Life, a popular monthly magazine.

This transaction on the part of the publishers of the Weekly Blade has been made necessary by the marvelous growth of the Daily Blade, which has absorbed the facilities of the publication plant.

The Daily Blade's progress has been exceptional in newspaper history. In 1907 its circulation was approximately 18,000. Today it is in excess of 114,000, an increase in seventeen years of 96,000. Naturally with this increase of circulation there has come an augmented volume of advertising to tax to its capacity the physical equipment of the establishment.

Here was an exigency that had to be met in a business way, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Weekly Blade subscribers came first in mind. Thousands of them are friends of long-standing. To provide for them suitably, and it is hoped satisfactorily, arrangements have been made with the publishers of Farm Life to take the entire subscription list.

All Weekly Blade subscribers, whether their subscriptions have a week, month, six months, a year, two or more years to run, will be taken care of by Farm Life, published at Spencer, Ind. The subscription lists are there.

The arrangements made provide for the subscriber to the Weekly Blade getting full value for his money. Let us make it clear. If the subscriber has, say ten, twenty, thirty, fifty-two issues or more of the Weekly Blade coming to him he may have as many issues of Farm Life, at his option. If he prefers the return of his money he has paid in advance to the Weekly Blade he may have it back from the publishers of Farm Life.

We cannot say the last word to our readers without making further reference to Farm Life. It is long-established, and has earned a welcome in more than a million American homes. It is well edited and artistically printed and illustrated.

Farm Life is exactly such a publication as its name suggests. It is adapted to the home life of industrious, patriotic, clean-living, clean-minded United States home folks.

As reading of any publication is largely acquired by constant contact we ask Weekly Blade readers to be indulgent and read four or five copies of Farm Life before finally concluding whether they wish to continue the publication.

PUBLISHERS TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

HUGHES FLAYS MUD SLINGERS

Reckless and Irresponsible Attacks on Character Are Decried.

President Coolidge's campaign for re-election was opened formally in Ohio last week, when Charles E. Hughes, secretary of state, launched a broadside into the independent political movement and then proceeded to review the accomplishments of the Harding-Coolidge administration to an audience that filled Emery auditorium in Cincinnati.

Secretary Hughes' address was punctuated by much applause when he mentioned the things accomplished by the party in power. The names of President Coolidge and vice presidential candidate, Charles G. Dawes, were signals for approval, as were the Washington arms conference and the Dawes plan for the recovery of economically sick Europe.

Only once did the secretary deviate from his prepared address. That was when during his denunciation of the methods of the independent political party in attacking the Constitution, he said: "I have no use for any campaign orator who tries to make one set of persons believe the other group is a set of rascals."

Only One Issue.

Secretary Hughes said there was only one real issue in this campaign and that was "Shall the administration of Calvin Coolidge be continued."

His answer was that President Coolidge was the "incarnation of Americanism" and that there could be no "betterment in change." He assured his audience that "no guilty person is being protected; every guilty personw llige t his just deserts, according to the law of the land" in connection with alleged corruption in government.

"It is the open season in reckless attacks upon character. The Democrats assail the Republicans," said the secretary, "and the third party pours out its vial of wrath and condemnation upon both. When it comes to indicting the whole nation, the third party has the best of it. But we not only have common honesty in this country, we have a sense of humor."

American Relations High.

He then proceeded to review the administration policy dealing with governmental business. He went into detal concerning the American arms conference, the Pan-American conference, and summarized his review of the Latin-American relations with the statement:

"Our relations with Latin-America are better than ever before."

The Washington arms conference and the Dawes plan, in his opinion, would be signaled out by impartial persons over the world as the "greatest contribution in the interest of peace in recent difficult years."

"The third party begins by threatening us with confusion and panic," the secretary said, "and the second effect would be to 'tie up the organization of congress,'" he continued, and added that the proposal of the "third party ticket for a nationwide initiative and referendum is a plan of those who mistake agitation for progress."

Party Has Wise Leader.

His assertions were greeted by prolonged applause.

Secretary Hughes closed his address by declaring that "fortunately in this campaign we have a leader who represents the wisdom gained by experience and desire for the progress that conserves and builds up; that fosters liberty; that safeguards property; that seeks better conditions of living and enhances prosperity. The best assurance that you can have at this time of the attainment of these ends is to be found in the election of Calvin Coolidge.

Secretary Hughes was introduced to his audience by Harry L. Davis, candidate for governor of Ohio.

HOOVER VISIONS PEACE STAR RISE

Another Arms Conference, Planned by Coolidge, Is Expected Soon.

The proposal of President Coolidge for further conferences between nations to accomplish reduction of armaments is the next step in the progress of practical peace and reconstruction of the world, says Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce and international economic authority.

Realization of the President's aim is in sight, Secretary Hoover said. Until greater disarmament is accomplished, he believes there is little hope for security from wars.

"Every country today visualizes its defense preparation upon the military strength of its neighbors, and until all can participate there can be little hope of relief," Hoover declared.

War finds its "greatest fertilizer in universal conscription in times of peace," in Hoover's opinion. Universal conscription, he pointed out, is a very different thing from universal service in times of war.

"Reduction of armament will have made but little progress until conscription is abolished," Hoover continued. "Nor is this fact unrecognized by the world. The first principle of disarmament imposed upon Germany and Austria was the abandonment of conscription.

"If conscription could be abolished in the world, peace would have won a great victory. The security of the world and of America would be increased, the prosperity of the world would be greater, the burdens upon all those who labor would be lighter."

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, B-82, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

—Advertisement.

Factory Girl Weds Rich Youth

Miss Tosia Szoychoviez, beautiful Polish factory girl of Salem, Mass., recently became the bride of William Sidney Felton, scion of one of Salem's oldest and wealthiest families, Harvard graduate, World war aviator and now a successful Boston lawyer.

G. O. P. IS ASKED TO OUST DAWES

Senator Brookhart Lists Charges in Letter to Butler.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart made public last week the text of a letter he mailed to William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican national committee, condemning the record of Charles G. Dawes, Republican vice presidential nominee.

"Charles G. Dawes has wrecked the Republican campaign, especially in the northwest," Senator Brookhart wrote.

He details his charges and concludes the letter with this paragraph:

"For these reasons I desire to request that the Republican national committee take steps to procure the resignation of Mr. Dawes as the Republican candidate for vice president. In his place there should be selected a farm bloc candidate not an imitation farm 'bloccer' but one of the fighting type like Senator Norris of Nebraska in whom the farmers have the utmost confidence."

Senator Brookhart is seeking reelection on the Republican ticket in Iowa.

TWO BALLOONS SET NEW MARKS

Washington C. H., Detroit Establish Records for Category 3 Type.

Two new records for balloons of the Category Three type, one for distance and the other for endurance, were announced last week when all three balloons, the "Washington C. H.," the "Detroit" and the "Goodyear" which took to the air Sept. 30 from Washington at 4:20 P. M. reported. The "Detroit" established a distance record of 302 miles, landing at Gondola Postoffice, Va.; at 5:25 A. M. Oct. 1, while the "Washington C. H." made the endurance record of 13 hours and 48 minutes landing at 6: 20 A. M. near Summer Hill, Cambria county, Pa. The distance was given as approximately 265 miles air line due east of here. The former distance record was 280 miles, air officials said.

The "Washington C. H." was piloted by Jack Boettner and Porter Collins; the "Detroit" by Herbert Thadert and Walter W. Morton. The "Goodyear" landed near Latrobe, Pa.

Pilots of the Detroit said their flight was a "thriller" as they had several narrow escapes from entanglements with trees while crossing mountains in West Virginia.

SUPREME COURT RESUMES WORK

Visit to White House Is Chief Business of First Day of Session.

The United States supreme court, after being in recess since June 9, reconvened to remain in session until the second Monday in June, 1925. Chief Justice William Howard Taft presided at the opening session.

Following a long-established custom, the court gave no decisions. After admitting a number of lawyes to practice, the justices left the Capitol for the White House to pay their respects to President Coolidge.

The docket for the present term gives every indication of being a heavy one.

Court Far Behind.

More than 700 cases have been entered—nearly 150 more than for the opening of the court at the last term. More than 300 of the 1,100 cases docketed at the last term have been carried over for the present term, and the court is about two years behind in its work.

There was a modification of the rules at the last term to facilitate the handling of cases, and the rules are expected to speed up the court's work for the rest of the year.

The cases brought by the government to cancel the oil leases given by former Secretary of the Interior Fall to Edward L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair are expected to reach the supreme court in the present term.

To Hear Sidelight.

The court will hear a sidelight on the cases when argument starts in the government case against M. S. Daugherty, brother of former Attorney General Harry Daugherty, for refusal to let a special senate committee, headed by Senator Wheeler of Montana have certain records from his bank, the Midland national of Washington Court House, Ohio.

Two important government antitrust cases are before the court. The dissolution is sought of the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' association as a combination in restraint of trade and action has been brought by the government against the National Biscuit Co. to require it to discontinue discriminatory low prices to large jobbing purchasers, to the detriment of the smaller purchasers.

School Cases Pending.

There are cases from Washington and Oregon testing constitutionality of state laws making mandatory the education of children in public schools, and from Ohio and other states prohibiting the teaching of German in public or secular primary schools.

The court also has a large number of appeals originating under the Volstead and other prohibition laws.

Wembley Diners Break Many Dishes

The average daily crowd of 70,000 people eating in the numerous restaurants at the Wembley exhibition in England are responsible for the smashing of 30,000 pieces of crockery every six days. In an average week the breakages are 761 dozen cups, 345 dozen saucers, 472 dozen plates and 774 dozen miscellaneous pieces, according to the firm which has the contract for feeding the visitors.

These figures do not include glasses broken in the drinking saloons, and it is stated that it is no uncommon thing in a busy week for one bar to smash 1,500 glasses. As there are some 54 bars in the exhibition, it is apparent that the number of glasses smashed since the exhibition opened in April must be about 700,000.

FESS QUESTION BOOK USED BY REPUBLICANS AS CAMPAIGN VOLUME

"Political Questions Answered" is the title of a pamphlet written by Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, which the Republican national committee is distributing as a presidential campaign document.

It is a catechism on contemporary politics crammed with illuminating information for the use of Republican speakers, committeemen, campaign workers and voters generally.

Some of the topical sub-divisions in the Fess pamphlet are "Political Parties and Their Origin and Development," "The Department of Justice," "Passing From a War to a Peace Basis," "Government Finance and Economy of the Republican Party," "Protection to American Industry in the Interest of American Labor," "No Nation Can Prosper That Does Not Seek to Employ Its Labor," "The Foreign Loans and the Republican Policy Toward Their Payment," "Honesty in Government," "Agriculture—Our Basic Industry," "Our Foreign Policy," and "Attitude Toward the Country's Defenders."

Questions Answered.

Answering the question "What recent symptoms of party disintegration are noticed?" Senator Fess significantly lists the following four, as follows:

"1. Refusal to be bound by party vote.

"2. Multiplication of group entities expressing special or class interests.

"3. Tendency to act alone rather than with the party responsible.

"4. Party solidarity made impossible, therefore party responsibility destroyed by refusal to do teamwork."

The effect of this tendency is declared to be "to destroy all party responsibility, multiplication of third party movements and approach to the European situation in party control."

Divided Control Harmful.

In response to a question as to the effect of the prevailing lack of solidarity in party action, this answer is given:

"The session of congress just closed is a very good illustration. The Republican party had control but only in name. Congress was under a combination of Democrats and insurgency which exercised and demonstrated the misfortune of responsibility without power."

Under the title "Department of Justice," Senator Fess sets forth a mass of statistics concerning war contracts, the "cost plus" system and suits for recovery.

Hits Cost Plus Contracts.

"Why is disappointment in full recovery inevitable?" he asks, and then answers as follows:

"Because to recover on these contracts made by the war department recovery depends upon the establishment of fraud. No matter how unconscionable be the terms, how exorbitant are the profits, how indefensible the cost plus agreement, if the war department agreed to these terms there is no fraud on the part of the contractor and no recovery can be secured, simply because the government made the contract. In many cases where fraud was apparent the documents, papers and other evidences were destroyed or removed beyond the ability of the government to procure it. In most cases thus far investigated it has been shown that the government was responsible and hence no cause of action lies."

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's brilliant handling of the government's finances is covered in the pamphlet. After reciting some of his accomplishments, the question is asked:

"How does this achievement rank Mr. Mellon as secretary of the treasury?"

The answer is: "The country has had great secretaries and one genius—Alexander Hamilton. It numbers such men as Gallatin, Dallas, Chase, Sherman and McCullough, all of high rank. Mellon's work puts him equal to any of his predecessors, if not superior to all save Hamilton alone."

Debt Cancellation Opposed.

"How does the administration look upon agitation to cancel the loans of foreign countries?" is another pertinent query. The answer is:

"Positively against all such proposals and propaganda. Loans were made from the money either taxed or borrowed from our citizens upon which the government must pay the interest and to cancel them is both dishonest and without authority."

Answering the question, "What is the position of President Coolidge on honest government?" Senator Fess says:

"There is no better answer than his own remarkable career. 'The American government must be clean' is his slogan. Guilt is personal and is confined to no party."

Concerning third parties, the Buckeye senator has this to say in one of his answers:

"Of all the movements throughout our history not one lived to pass the stage of third party to that of first. Not infrequently the third party defeats the controling party. It never wins an election. At most it merely embarrasses the responsible administration."

HOOVER ASSAILS BOBCAT PLANKS

Nation Would Be Robbed of Democracy by U. S. Rule of Utilities, Belief.

Government ownership of public utilities would require rewriting of the constitution and loss to the American people of most of their democracy, Secretary Hoover declared last week in an address broadcast from 14 radio stations throughout the country.

"What Senator LaFollette proposes," Secretary Hoover said, "is far more than a transitory experiment of government in business—it is a change in our social, economic and political principles that will react to revolutionize our government itself."

Billions Involved.

Government ownership plans of LaFollette's adherents, the secretary asserted, call for the government's purchase and operation of railways, electrical and other utilities valued by official commissions at about 40 billions of dollars, with 2,700,000 employes, requiring two billions of dollars annually for bond interest, with an operating budget of 10 billions of dollars a year.

"This is a financial transaction and venture of a magnitude never before undertaken by any man or any government, democratic or otherwise — except in Russia," he added, and urged that the American people, before embarking on such a voyage, study the capacity of the "vessel to carry the cargo."

Would "Wreck Democracy."

The project, the secretary said, would wreck democracy, and would be a step backward by a country which has found the true road of advancement in these enterprises "through sustained initiative and equality of opportunity to our people, with public control to prevent abuse.

"We cannot have a democracy and deprive our elected representatives of their control of government investment, their power to fix salaries and wages, their independence in the investigation of the conduct of public officials," he declared. "The reservation of any or all of these powers renders any kind of commission subservient to the members of legislative bodies, no matter what the theory is. When they are subservient to elected officials, politics will be their daily need."

Large Red Pimples On Face And Body Cuticura Healed

"My face and almost my entire body broke out with pimples. They were large and red and after festering, scaled over. They itched and burned and my clothing aggravated the breaking out on my body. It was almost impossible to sleep at night due to the intense irritation. I tried several remedies but to no avail. A friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I purchased some. After a week's treatment my skin showed signs of clearing, and the itching and burning were relieved. I continued the treatment and in about a month I was healed, after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Miss Alice C. Kalozi, 18406 Neff Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

For every purpose of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are excellent.

Samples Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

FARMER CREDIT PLAN SUCCESS

Coolidge Financial Aid Program Restores Soil Confidence in West.

The Agricultural Credit corporation, organized last February on the initiative of President Coolidge as a method of relieving agricultural distress in the Northwest, has been so successful improving the banking situation in that territory that it has broadened its activities to include aid in farm diversification.

To date the corporation has assisted 230 banks with loans aggregating more than $5,000,000. Mr. Jaffray informed the secretary that deposits in these institutions amounted to approximately $53,000,000 and he believed it safe to assume that by the aid thus extended the number of bank failures in the Northwest had been checked and at least $25,000,000 of depositors' money had been safeguarded. Mr. Jaffray also said that the spirit of the people in the territory affected had been revived and a great measure of confidence restored.

"The banking situation having so improved by the increased prosperity in the territory," he continued, "the corporation now has concentrated its attention on farm diversification. Twenty-five hundred dairy cattle have been distributed in 104 different localities to 600 farmers.

Applications to the corporation for sheep total between 60,000 and 75,000, coming from approximately 130 localities for an average of 50 to 100 animals on each farm. On this basis, there will be from 500 to 11,000 farmers who will get a start in sheep raising through the corporation.

"The corporation also has given material aid to co-operative marketing and farm loan associations. Wherever this agency could help agriculture it has done so and will continue to do so. This has not been charity. It is not a bonus out of the public treasury. It is broad gauge business on a business basis with a private capital and it is accomplishing results."

ZR-3 TO CARRY BIG MAIL CARGO

Letters Posted by Stamp Collectors; Record for Delivery Sought.

In her flight across the Atlantic the ZR-3 will carry 200 pounds of mail which has accumulated in the Friedrichshafen postoffice since last July, when the German postal authorities made the first announcement that post cards and letters might be sent to North and South America and Canada by the dirigible route.

The mail will be made up chiefly of cards and letters sent at the request of the collectors of postage stamps. In many instances Americans in Germany have sent letters addressed to themselves.

One letter has been addressed and stamped with the purpose of reaching San Francisco in record time. It will travel on the ZR-3 to Lakehurst, N. J., and there be transferred to the United States postal authorities for the trans-continental air service. This letter, sent by Alphonse Boutin, chief yeoman in the United States navy, to a friend, Otto von Gelden, a construction engineer in San Francisco, carried German stamps at one end and American postage at the other, with a request to the postoffice department to expedite it.

It is estimated that this letter may reach its destination, roughly 7,000 miles, in six or seven days.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

FORMAL approval to the proposal to float half of the forthcoming $200,000,000 loan to the German government in the United States was made by the American Bankers' association in its 50th annual convention in Chicago. The convention went on record against financing Russia as long as the present soviet government remains in power.

William M. Butler, Republican national chairman, issued a statement last week explaining that his party had had no hand in pressing the case which resulted in the ruling of the California supreme court refusing the LaFollette electors a place on the ballot as Independents.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette's candidacy for the presidency is illegal in Michigan in the opinion of Secretary of State Charles J. Deland. He does not, however, contemplate any immediate action to bar LaFollette from the ballot.

Mrs. Mary Shank, who pleaded guilty in court to tarring and feathering 20-year-old Dorothy Grandon at Myersville, Ma., last July, testified on the witness stand that Harry Leatherman, now on trial on the same charge, was the man who organized the mob which attacked the young girl.

Detroit police recently seized 22,000 gallons of beer, the largest haul ever made in that city. The find was made in a building supposedly used as a garage, but which was found to be a veritable brewery.

James Cruze, motion picture director, will marry Betty Compson, film star, late this month, Mrs. Mary Compson, mother of the actress, announced recently.

John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for president, opened his campaign in Maryland last week.

Judge John R. Caverly, who sentenced Nathan Leopold, Jr. and Richard Loe, confessed kidnapers and slayers of Robert Franks, to life imprisonment, has been a closely guarded patient in a Chicago hospital since the close of the trial, it was announced last week. He was stricken with a nervous breakdown, immediately after the trial but is on the road to recovery.

The supreme court must hear the Coronado coal case again to decide whether the evidence gathered is sufficient to hold Local Union No. 21 of the United Mine Workers of America liable for treble damages under the Sherman anti- trust law for property destroyed several years ago during a strike against the Coronado and other coal mining companies in Arkansas.

INTERNATIONAL air races were opened in Dayton, O., last week. The prize money amounts to $50,000, almost three times as much as offered at the St. Louis races last year, and there were three times as many entries on hand.

Jammed elevators have caused the joint terminal grain committee of the Northwest regional advisory board to ask for an embargo on all shipments of grain to the head of the lakes from all points in the Northwest.

Negotiations being carried on in Peking by the soviet ambassador to China and the Japanese minister to China, gave promise of an early recognition of the soviet government by Japan.

Nine deaths and heavy property damage, with serious interruption of railroad service and industrial activities, were reported last week from eastern Pennsylvania as a result of flood conditions after 48 hours of heavy rains.

In a telegram sent to President Coolidge, officers of the United Mine Workers in the northern West Virginia field protested against what they said was an attempt by the Bethlehem Steel corporation to reduce wages and evict miners at Dakota and Barracksville, near Fairmont.

The Persian government has delivered to the American charge de affaires in Teheran a check for $60,000, the amount fixed by the United States government to Mrs. Robert W. Imbrie for the loss sustained by the death of her husband, the former vice consul in Teheran, at the hands of a mob.

A general strike of sugar mill workers in Cuba has threatened to become sympathetic and halt the machinery of all Cuban industries.

Senator LaFollette, independent presidential candidate, from now on expects to keep on the move, invading a score of states and speaking at least once daily until election.

All radio broadcasting in Sweden is to be placed under government control, the government department of telegraphs and telephones operating jointly with the Swedish press in this connection.

Bishop Coadjutor Frank DuMoulin of the Protestant Episcopal church in Ohio, has sent his resignation to the house of bishops of the church. The reason is his state of health.

The Italian government has ordered an intensive investigation of the petroleum resources of the country.

WASHINGTON baseball fandom celebrated the winning of its first pennant last week when a parade was staged in honor of its champion team. President Coolidge gave an address welcoming and congratulating the team and presented Manager Harris with a loving cup.

Immigration Commissioner H. H. Curran recommended to Secretary of Labor Davis that the deportation proceedings instituted against Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine heavyweight, be dismissed.

The Prince of Wales will spend Oct. 13 in Chicago and on Oct. 15 will visit Detroit, it was announced at Ottawa, Canada, last week. He will visit the packing plants in Chicago and the motor car factories in Detroit.

Edward Nicholas Breitung, capitalist and mine owner, died in his home in New York Oct. 2, after an illness of nine months.

The Ohio Democratic national campaign will be opened at Cincinnati Oct. 15 with a speech by Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state under the Wilson administration.

Episcopalians of the 118 parishes of the diocese of Ohio in November will be asked to contribute $315,000 to the church within and without the diocese.

Mayor Kendrick of Philadelphia and General Butler, safety director, have cleared up their differences.

At their reunion in Washington last week, the First Division unveiled the memorial to their war dead.

Jesse H. Metcalf, Providence, was unanimously chosen for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Rhode Island at the Republican state convention last week.

Harvey L. Garber, former Democratic state chairman of Ohio, predicts that Coolidge will poll more votes in Ohio than LaFollette and Davis combined.

The march of science during the last decade will be reviewed by the imposing assemblage of scientists of the Western hemisphere, which will convene in Lima, Peru, Dec. 20 next and remain in session until Jan. 6, 1925. The occasion will be the gathering of the Third Pan-American Scientific congress.

The Greek cabinet, headed by M. Sopohlous, resigned last week.

The Prince of Wales left his ranch in Alberta, Canada, and departed last week for Vancouver.

The German government is considering an embargo on the export of grain, owing to failure of crops.

GIFT MOTOR FAILS TO CREATE STIR IN PREMIER'S HOME CITY

The furor started in the rest of the British Isles because Sir Alexander Grant gave Premier MacDonald an automobile and then endowed it with enough shares in his Edinburgh cracker factory to maintain it or another car until MacDonald's death, is not causing any stir in the little fishing town of Lossiemouth, where both men are well known.

It is causing plenty of stir in other parts of England, however, where many persons are tired of repeated scandals that have been brought to light through purchasing of honors, and will be heard from in the next 10 weeks, when all parties are making a strenuous campaign for an election.

It's different in this fishing town of about 4,000 inhabitants. In the first place, Alex Grant grew up in these parts and for his boyhood chum he selected Ramsey MacDonald. They went to school together, and when they completed their course the former started in a baker's shop and the other teaching school. Grant migrated to Edinburgh to tackle bigger fields and, incidentally developed a strong leaning toward old-time Tory political ideals.

Wandered Here and There.

MacDonald went from one thing to another and developed socialistic ideals. These differences of opinion, however, did not affect their friendship, as Grant began his assent to financial influence and MacDonald went his unremunerative course of preaching socialism.

Now the people cannot understand why Alex Grant shouldn't give his old friend MacDonald a motorcar if he wanted to, nor can they figure out why MacDonald shouldn't give Grant a baronetcy, in view of Grant's generosity to Scotland and the nation generally. They decline to connect the two instances directly, but then, there is a different atmosphere in Lossiemouth than in many centers where spellbinders are on the job.

Simplicity Surrounds Him.

The simplicity of the surroundings of the great, the near-great and those who have had office almost thrust upon them has been exploited beyond memory. Sometimes it has been real and more often unreal, but in Lossiemouth it is real. It is difficult to reconcile the ambitions attributed to MacDonald for personal world power with this little town and his little home and, what is more, the lack of interest in the presence of the British prime minister displayed by the inhabitants.

In the first place, it is difficult to ascertain from the casual pedestrian whether the prime minister is in town—imagine that in Plymouth, Vt., if President Coolidge had arrived. In the next place, the name "prime minister" means nothing at all, as first inquiry showed. What goes over best with the hospitable Scotsman or Scotswoman is "Where does Ramsey live," and here is the result coming from an intelligent matron:

"You just go up that road until you come to the kirk, then turn to your left, go down the hill and ask some one to point out the house for you. Nearly all the houses are alike in that section and I can't exactly tell you from here."

"Come Right In."

She was right. When it was pointed out one saw a small stone house built as are nearly all small houses in Scotland, with the front wall flush with the road and the entrance at a side gate leading to a rear porch. The only thing that would suggest that any one of importance lived there was one lone detective, miserable looking in the rain, who did not seem particularly interested whether any one entered the gate.

Here again this "prime minister" business cropped up. When the young maid was asked if the prime minister was in, it did not register. Then a try for Sir Ronald Waterhouse, his private secretary, was without result.

Then, finally, "Is Mr. Macdonald in" brought the cheery reply which would have astounded any of the old-time flunkies at 10 Downing street: "Oh, yes sir, come right in."

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BALKAN PLOTS LAID TO SOVIET

Bolshevist Leader Quits Vienna After Facing Revolt Charge.

The Bolshevist leader Rakovsky, who went to Vienna for recuperation after negotiating the Anglo-Russian treaty in London, has left for England. His departure removes a source of embarrassment to the Austrian government, it being charged that Rakovsy's visit was devoted to fomenting Bolshevist conspiracies in the Balkans, particularly the organization of a Soviet republic in the agrarian districts of Bulgaria.

Rakovsky, a Bulgarian by birth, also has been connected with the assassination of the famous Macedonian leader, Todor Alexandrovs, the story being that Alexandrovs opposed plans to Sovietize the Macedonian Komitadji movement and paid the penalty with his life.

Rakovsky, in an interview, protested against the accusations. He said it would be the height of stupidity to attempt to establish an isolated Soviet republic in a small district, 700 miles from the nearest Soviet frontier and hemmed in between nationalistic Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria and Rumania. He declared the stories were invented by the Bulgarian government to cover up the recent killing of a number of prominent agrarian leaders by followers of the late Premier Stambulivsky.

The Soviet diplomat openly avowed the interest of the Russian government in the Macedonian question, and said he told the British cabinet at the London conference that Soviet Russia intended to support the movement for Macedonian autonomy in the Jugoslav federation, in which Macedonia should enjoy the same rights as Serbia, Montenegro and Crotia. This interest in domestic Jugoslav problems is in keeping with Russia's traditional role in the Balkans, he said, asserting that Soviet Russia enjoyed wide sympathies among the Jugoslav peasantry, and the new Jugoslav government must reckon with this in reopening friendly relations with the Union of Socialized Soviet republics.

Rakovsky concluded the interview with a jab at the Rumanian government, asserting there was no chance of establishing normal relations between Rumania and Russia so long as it remained in power.

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OHIO MINERS IDLE 215 DAYS

1923 Report Shows State Produced 40,454,775 Tons of Coal.

Ohio bituminous coal mines, manned by a total of 54,555 miners working an average of 150 days, produced 40,454,775 tons of coal valued at $98,338,000 in 1923.

These are the official figures of the United States geological survey, just made public.

They are significant chiefly in showing that despite the normal production, Ohio miners remained idle 215 out of the 365 days of the year. Had they been able to work 300 days, they undoubtedly could have produced double the tonnage, or nearly 81,000,000 tons.

The figures go to prove the conclusion of the coal commission, appointed by the late President Harding, that the coal industry is organized on an uneconomic basis with too many mines and too many miners.

Belmont county, with a 1923 output of 13,195,130 tons, or nearly one-third the total state production, continues to be the banner coal producer. Jefferson ranks second with 6,507,010 tons and Athens third with 4,285,328 tons. The production of the other coal-producing counties follows: Guernsey, 3,319,237 tons; Perry, 2,538,951; Harrison, 2,765,954; Tuscarawas, 1,350,324; Meigs, 1,217,329; Hocking, 1,098,647; Columbiana, 941,742; Noble, 718,920; Muskingum, 480,625; Carroll, 459,062; Stark, 443,562; Jackson, 265,446; Coshocton, 231,076; Lawrence, 140,791; Morgan, Scioto and Washington, 218,856; Portage, Summit and Wayne, 118,454; Vinton, 97,109; Mahoning, 47,362; Medina, 10,885.

Medina county, though producing the least coal, obtained the highest price for it—an average of $5.60 a ton. Belmont county, producing the most coal, sold it at the lowest price —an average of $2.36 a ton.

Free to Fits Sufferers

Any reader who suffers in dread of Fits or Epilepsy can try absolutely free the treatment which W. S. Hilton, Wentworth, Mo., says relieved him entirely. Just write Dr. Fred B. Grant Co., 863 Keystone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for this remarkable discovery, which will be sent postpaid absolutely free. Write today, giving age and description of case.

Swedish Timber Cut for Thousand Years

Sweden's work of forest conservation has managed to keep the lead in the neck-to-neck race with the rapidly increasing output of industrial products, says a governmental report in which the statement is made that Sweden has "an inexhaustible gold mine in her forests."

This assurance is regarded as of great importance to the nations since about 60 per cent of its exports consist of lumber, wood pulp, paper and other forest products.

The forests in Sweden, which have been drawn upon for commercial purposes for at least 1,000 years, now cover about 52 per cent of the total land area of the country, and consist principally of spruce and pine.

Rumanian Oil Wells Give Steady Flow

The production of crude oil in Rumania during July amounted to approximately 1,100,000 United States barrels. For the first seven months of 1924 crude production has amounted to about 7,000,000 barrels.

Almost 50 per cent of the present crude production is coming from the wells of companies in which British capital is known to be heavily interested, while the principal American enterprise in Rumania is obtaining about 10 per cent of the present production.

Mother of 12 Children Is Grandmother at 30

Another aspirant for youngest grandmother-in-America honors has arisen in the person of Mrs. Nora Eggleston, Huntington, W. Va., who reached her 30th birthday last April.

Her eldest child, Mrs. Calvin Meadows, 17, gave birth recently to an eight-and-a-half-pound girl, and immediately relatives put forth the claim that Mrs. Eggleston holds the distinction of being the country's youngest grandmother.

Mrs. Eggleston, despite her comparative youth, has given birth to 12 children on a dozen different occasions.

A Baby in Your Home

So many married couples yearn for children that thousands of copies of a new book by Dr. H. Will Elders are being distributed without cost to childless women. Any family interested in overcoming conditions of nature that hinder the gift of children should write for this free book today. It describes a simple, home treatment based on the use of Steriltone, a wonderful scientific tonic that has had marvelous success all over the country in relieving constitutional weakness.

Every woman who wants to live a normal, happy home life with little ones around her should consider it her first duty to know what Steriltone is and why it should be so wonderful an aid to her. Read this little book which is sent without charge or obligation in a plain envelope. It unfolds facts that most women never have had explained to them. Simply send your name today to Dr. H. Will Elders, 1004 Ballinger Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo. (Copyright). H. W. Co. 1088.

—Advertisement.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

FLORIDA TOLL ROAD— It Is Privately Owned.

[illegible] bridging is a big subject [illegible] Roads are costing vast [illegible] money. Highways are fast [illegible] of as much or more im- [illegible] than railways.

[illegible] motor trucks carries millions [illegible] freight every year. State [illegible] the weight of loads. [illegible] bridge men want to haul [illegible] thrice the load weight the [illegible] was. It is only a question of [illegible] private citizens will build [illegible] under a charter and fran- [illegible] same as railways build. [illegible] privately owned highways [illegible] a toll. By so doing they [illegible] them pay the cost of up- [illegible] goods profit also. It has [illegible]

[illegible] a story which tells of a [illegible] road which is doing busi- [illegible] in Florado at the present [illegible] a forerunner of what is [illegible]

[illegible] is the Florida tale: [illegible] has a new and improved [illegible] 50 miles long, passing [illegible] swamps for a considerable [illegible] connecting the east and [illegible] coasts. The cost of this con- [illegible] was approximately $40,000 [illegible] almost equal to the construc- [illegible] cost of a railroad for an equal [illegible]. The unique feature of the [illegible] is that it was built by private [illegible] under sanction of the [illegible] legislature, and in payment [illegible] is authorized to charge [illegible]

[illegible] toll charges fixed by law vary [illegible] size and nature of the ve- [illegible] the number of passengers. [illegible] one-seated passenger auto- [illegible] and driver the rate is three [illegible] a mile; for each additional [illegible] passenger one cent a mile. For each [illegible] more seated automobile and [illegible] the rate is four cents a mile; [illegible] each additional passenger one [illegible] cent a mile. There is a smaller rate [illegible] horse-drawn vehicles. In the [illegible] matter of trucks, there is a charge [illegible] four cents a mile, and the aver- [illegible] haul brings the cost up to about [illegible] cents a mile per ton of freight. [illegible] These rates are much higher than [illegible] railroad charges. The aver- [illegible] passenger rate per mile in Flor- [illegible] is 2.6 cents against 10 cents on [illegible] the new highway. The average [illegible] freight rate per ton is 1.116 cents [illegible] a mile against seven cents. It is [illegible], however, that costs were care- [illegible] computed and the rates fixed [illegible] a profit to the builder a certain [illegible] on his investment. The road [illegible] constructed through territory that [illegible] might not otherwise have supported [illegible] such expensive construction.

MAKE HIGHWAYS SAFE— Sidewalks and Horse Paths.

Walk on left side of the road. Face the traffic. Then you can see what is coming. You will not run into it. It will not run into you. Safety first.

This is a suggestion made by many highway officials. At night motor vehicle drivers can see a foot walker on the road ahead in time to slow down.

Some auto drivers do not care whether they are careful or not. They get the notion that pedestrians should take care of themselves and keep off the road.

Even horse-drawn vehicles are not safe on some of our main traveled roads. The auto roadhog is mad if a horse or a team gets on the road pavement. As a rule, the man with the team has paid more of the cost to build the road than the hog.

School children are in danger on many roads. The speed fool has killed several thousand school children. He will kill many more. We must make roads fool proof.

Suggestion comes to us that in the near future there will be sidewalks constructed along heavy traveled highways, the same as we have for streets, to take care of those who walk and travel on foot.

Also, that there must be a road for horses alongside the pavement for auto and truck travel. The horse has been crowded into the ditch many times by the fool who thinks the road was made for him only.

Of course this will add to the cost of highways. The cement trust will want the sidewalks to be concrete and the road to be concrete and the taxpayers to pay the bill.

Here is a news item we read which has a bearing on this subject:

Recent figures compiled by a large life insurance company, covering casualties on highways of a certain state for the heavy traffic season, showed that out of 727 deaths in automobile accidents, 47 per cent of them were of persons who were walking along public highways and were struck by motorists.

As a result of the alarming increase in accidents of this type, authorities have instituted campaigns of various kinds to reduce casualties. they have broadcast rules which pedestrians should follow when forced to travel along the highways. People afoot have been warned to carry lanterns after dark and to walk on the left side of the road so that they will see oncoming vehicles in time to get out of the way.

NEW JERSEY COLLEGE— Against Crossing Dairy Breeds.

Every farm should have a plow and a cow. In fact several cows. Pity the farmer who tries to worry along without man's best friend—the cow. He will hardly make a success trying to get along without her.

There are good and bad cows to keep for profit. The good cow will pay a dividend twice a day. The poor cow may have to have her board paid. The poor cow takes as much for feed and care.

Breeding makes all the difference. Feeding makes a lot of difference. What breed do you fancy? Do you know the story of the different dairy breeds? What is the effect of crossing breeds? Can you ruin a dairy herd by ignorant breeding? Here is a message from the New Jersey College of Agriculture:

The results of painstaking care exercised by breeders for centuries are being wiped out in certain sections where some dairy farmers are crossing breeds in a mistaken effort to secure a higher quality of milk and more of it, says E. J. Perry, dairy specialist at the New Jersey College of Agriculture.

"The development of each dairy breed," explains Mr. Perry, "is the result of a process of selection covering hundreds of years. Thousands of men have spent the best years of their lives in breeding up pure strains of cattle. Through persistent selection certain characters have become fixed. By crossing different breeds we interfere with the transmission of the factors which account for the distinct characters of each breed.

"In crossing breeds there is not an exact blending of the characters as is often supposed. Instead, an entirely new combination usually results. The offspring of the cross may be fairly desirable, but for breeding purposes they are always uncertain. For instance, in crossing a Guernsey with a Holstein the offspring inherits the quality of the Holstein and quantity of the Guernsey fully as often as they inherit the quantity of the Holstein and quality of the Guernsey.

"The dairyman will do best to choose the breed that best suits his tastes and meets the market requirements. Select good individuals of a certain breed, and use a registered sire of superior merit both as to type and as to production. Then the building up of a good-looking herd having high average production is reasonably certain."

The cow that produces 300 pounds of butterfat returns 12 times as much money above the cost of her feed as the 100-pound cow.

WHEN LIFE IS DONE— Back to Old Hill Farm.

Eighty years between birth and death. Birth on an Ohio hill farm. Death in a great city. Grave on the old hill farm. The boy had come home.

We have in mind Adam Wagnalls, a partner in the great publishing firm of the Funk-Wagnalls company. This man was a farm boy in Fairfield county, O. Good habits. Willing to work. He was a friend and had friends.

He went to the big city. Won fame and fortune. Remained as good a man as he had been good as a boy. He lived in the glare of white lights. He saw the great crowds go by. He had faith in God. He married a girl who worked her way through college. Happy wedded life.

He started poor. He quit rich in more ways than one. He had been a blessing to the world and to mankind. New York city did not spoil or soil Adam Wagnalls. He stood all tests.

Then came the day when the rugged old boy knew he must meet his pilot face to face. Then he told his friends that he desired to have his grave dug on the old farm where he was born.

Who knows all the charm of the old farm? Not even the great city can efface the memory of childhood days. Yes, he asked to be buried neath a tree on a hill near his birthplace.

What a mighty contrast between the quiet of the hill, the grass, the tree and the sky, as compared with the rush, rumble and roar of the world's greatest town.

We know of no higher tribute that can be paid to the farm than this. Mr. Wagnalls had riches to have built a towering and imposing monument in the great cemeteries that lie near New York city. He chose the hill where his bare feet trod in youthful days. The hill will stay. Monuments may tumble and crumble.

We repeat the poet who said:

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie;
Glad did I live and gladly die
And I laid me down with a will.

This is the verse you grave for me:
"Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea
And the hunter home from the hill."

MILKING NINE COWS— Farm Girl Worth While.

We met a mother. She lived on a farm. She and her husband had worked early and late for many years. Paid for a good farm and had a fine home.

Raised two children. A boy and a girl. The boy took to live stock and had good hogs and fine sheep. He had married. Made many county and state fairs and won his share of blue ribbons.

The girl was still at home. Nineteen years old. Strong, healthy and handsome. Good education. Willing to work between meals. Always ready to save her mother from work and worry. God likes those kind of girls and will surely take care of them here and hereafter.

This mother and her daughter were in town when we saw them. The mother said the daughter had milked nine cows that morning. She did not have to do all the milking all the time. But when it was necessary she could do it and be proud of the job. She was not complaining.

This girl is to go to college. She has a good voice and can sing. She will qualify for domestic science and missionary work for the church to which she and her parents belong.

We have been wondering how many million shimmy dance girls it would take to be worth as much to the world as this noble and useful farm girl is worth now and for the years to come.

It would seem that we do not need better schools or better laws. The big need is better parents who know how to raise children to be useful and helpful to parents and to the world.

This young lady will some day get married. She will make a safe life partner for some worthy man. A happy home is the best safeguard this nation can have. Milking nine cows is a big job. Too big for one woman. But we like the girl who can do it when it has to be done some morning when some of the folks are away from home or busy at other things.

We wonder whether the child labor amendment that would prohibit farm boys and girls working under 18 years of age, would make this young lady any better girl than she now is.

SCHOOLS ARE JOLTED— Mother Talks About Them.

"I have refused to let my daughter teach school. Schools have gotten to a place where they are bossed and run by men who hold their jobs through political pull. A teacher can have no independence or she will offend the boss and lose her job. The main thing is to grab a big salary and do as little real teaching as possible. Teachers are no longer trying to please the parents. They try to please the boss who gets a certificate and a job to teach for them."

This was the explosion of a mother whom we met. We have a daughter teaching. We wonder whether this woman is telling the truth. If so, we ought to sit up and take notice.

THE COWBOY'S PRAYER— It Tastes of Outdoors.

The charm of the farm is life and joy. The vastness of the plains is grandeur itself. The trackless forest and mountain valley inspires in all a reverence for the Ruler of the universe.

In the Ohio Teacher we find the Cowboy's Prayer." It has a thrill of the great, wild, free life in it. It will make the blood of our readers run a little faster. This poem is a stimulant. The old farm comes about as near to this dream as anything that is now left to us in the cleared up part of the country.

Read and save this:

O Lord, I've never lived where churches grew;
I love creation better as it stood
The day you finished it so long ago,
And looked upon your work and called it good.
I know that others find you in the light
That's sifted down through tinted window panes,
And yet I seem to feel you near tonight
In the dim quiet starlight on the plains.

I thank you, Lord, that I am pleased so well,
That you have made my freedom so complete;
That I'm no slave of whistle, clock or bell,
Or weak-eyed prisoner of wall or street.
Just let me live my life as I've begun,
And give me work that's open to the sky;
Make me a partner of the wind and sun,
And I won't ask a life that's soft or high.

Let me be easy on the man that's down
And make me square and generous with all;
I'm careless sometimes, Lord, when I'm in town,
But never let them say I'm mean or small.
Make me as wide and open as the plains,
As honest as the horse between my knees,
Clean as the wind that blows behind the rains,
Free as the hawk that circles down the breeze.

Forgive me, Lord, when sometimes I forget;
You know about the reasons that are hid,
You know about the things that gall and fret,
You know me better than my Mother did.
Just keep an eye on all that's done or said,
Just right me sometimes when I turn aside,
And guide me on the long, dim trail ahead,
That stretches upward to the Great Divide.

And so it is, always has been and always will be. The wilderness is the home of the spiritual. In the solitude apart from the crowded streets is found the source of real power. To repeat from Bryant:

"Go forth, under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings, while from all around—
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air—
Comes a still voice."

MOTHER OF TRIPLETS— May Be Mad After Election.

Three babies were born. Triplets. All boys. Parents wanted to be fair. They distributed the honors in naming the young men.

Coolidge, Davis and LaFollette were the names given to the boys. The mother wanted to make sure that she would have one son, at least, named after a president of the United States.

There is a chance that the mother might be mad after the votes are counted. Suppose the electoral votes are so evenly divided between the three candidates that no one of them would be elected. Then the three boys would be out in the cold.

There is a chance that one of the candidates for vice president may be the next president of the nation. All three seem to be running better than the presidential candidates.

Life is uncertain at most. It is a lot of trouble to raise triplets and the mother will be tired many times before these three rising young men will have a chance to vote for their country.

CHURCH GOING BAIT— Would You Take a Chance?

When we see news in the Christian Advocate we know it is good. We also know that preachers have tried all sorts of bait to get good and bad folks to attend church and hear the Gospel preached.

Denver, Colo., is one mile high. It has a new plan to get the women to attend church. It is a prize drawing each Sunday morning for a fine new hat. We fail to understand why some such lure is not offered to get the sinful men to attend church also.

Here is the clipping from the Advocate and it shows that advertising pays:

Denver newspapers carry the announcement of a so-called liberal church, presided over by one Bishop Frank Rice, which claims to have a punchboard with a thousand numbers on it to be used in the presentation of a $50 hat to some "lucky" woman in attendance at Sunday morning services. "We are giving away a $50 lid, a spiffy affair, in first-class shape," says the bishop, "and some lady who comes to church will go away happy, a new hat on her head, and peace and thanksgiving bubbling in her heart."

BEAUTIFUL MONROE COUNTY Courthouse Cost $137.

Monroe, the county of a thousand hills and a thousand dales. Beautiful beyond compare. One railroad—the quaint old narrow-guage.

First courthouse, 1816, cost $137. Woodwork, $100. Stone and other work, $37. Logs. Jail downstairs. Courthouse upstairs. Woodsfield the county seat.

Today the courthouse is an imposing structure and a monument to the citizenship that built it. Tax value $24,000,000. Total tax collected, 1923, $470,000. Bond debt $250,000, next to lowest debt in state. Macadam roads.

One hundred years ago teachers kept school from Monday morning to Saturday noon in a log schoolhouse. Teacher's pay was $1 per scholar for a term of three months. Excursion rates. Teacher was locked in or out of school until he agreed to treat at Christmas time.

Climate good. Big Indian grew to be 8 feet, 5 inches tall. One Indian "Medicine Min" agreed to cure cancer on white man's nose if paleface would spare his life. Cancer was cured. Medicine Man would do good business now.

In early day Monroe Baptist and Methodist did not like each other. Baptist preacher rode in saddle. Horse's back became sore. A friend told the Baptist parson to put a wolf-hide under his saddle to save tormenting the horse. Baptist preacher said, "I don't know where to get a wolf-hide unless I skin a Methodist preacher." Times have changed. Monroe has macadam roads now.

Southeastern Ohio county. Ohio river the outer boundary. Contented folks. Well kept homes. Farm buildings painted and wear cheerful charm.

Like other southern Ohio counties, Monroe has not received its due and portion of state and federal road aid. Monroe is big and has 1,264 road miles.

County officers do not believe in having a few miles of excessive cost roads to please a certain smart-set. They want good roads at reasonable cost and more mileage. They say they are getting a square deal now.

Unlike other counties that have been loaded up with heavy bond debt to build a few miles of brick or concrete roads, Monroe has next to the smallest county debt in Ohio. This debt is $250,000. Interest charge only $15,000 annually.

The sun shines brightly in Monroe. Blue grass grazing makes 'em grow. Rolling, rollicking, romping hills make red blood and many heart thrills.

The banks are fat. The poorhouse lean. The jail is lazy and the slate is clean. Mighty good schools and the Democrats rule. Far removed from the city's white lights, it is safe in Monroe to go out nights.

LOWER TEACHING SALARIES— The Work Is Crowded.

Teachers complain that salaries are being cut. Many have had to take a decrease in this year's wages under that of last year.

The salary of the teacher had a big boost. This happened four and five years ago. It is another case of glutting the market. Too many folks prepare themselves to teach school.

There is a general reaction against high salaries. There is a noticeable slow down in business generally. Many taxpayers are not spending money as freely as formerly.

Many places are deeply in debt. The interest charge in some towns and cities is taking nearly half the tax money. This load is likely to increase. The private citizen usually lasts longer if he pays as he goes and does not try to see how far he can get into debt.

FARM BUREAU NEWS— May Be a Blowup.

We read in the daily paper that Secretary Coverdale of the American Farm Bureau federation, and Gray Silver, the Washington, D. C., farm bureau representative, have resigned their jobs.

This may be a forerunner of a general blowup of the American Farm Bureau high salaried mill. Not long ago we read where this bureau had to borrow money to pay salaries. This would indicate that it was in debt.

We personally know Mr. Silver, who used to be state senator in his home state of West Virginia. We have faith in him. We believe that he has been a real friend of the farmer. In our judgment the wrong fellows resigned.

This Farm Bureau will soon be a sad tale of woe. Farmers have been buncoed by a lot of cheap john and some false leaders who have well nigh acted the part of Benedict Arnold, the traitor.

The home county farm bureau has brought about the only real benfit that has come from all this noise and costly experience. The home folks have kept the faith and deserve credit.

BEECHER, THE PREACHER— Pays Tribute to Mother.

We know that the Blade is read by thousands of good mothers in distant homes. Out yonder on the farm, in the small town, on islands, in the hills and mountains.

They keep the faith. They start children right in life. They toil and make sacrifice. They never lose faith in the child.

Here is a beautiful tribute which Henry Ward Beecher, the great preacher, paid to "Mother." We pass it on to you:

"A man may go all over the world; he may become a pirate, if you please; he may run through every stage of belief and unbelief; he may become absolutely apostate; he may rub out his conscience; he may destroy his fineness in every respect; but there will be one picture that he cannot efface—living or dying there will rise before him, like a morning star, the beauty of that remembered goodness which he called 'Mother.'"

THE NOBLE HORSE— Has Place in History.

How many folks realize what the noble horse has meant to the world and to Christian civilization? In peace and war the horse has played a part. The horse can be as brave as man.

The passing of the horse in America is not a good sign. He has furnished power to conquer forest, field and the plains. He has pulled the prairie schooner and the plow across our continent.

Here is a bit of news we clip from the news of the day:

Celer was the name of the famous horse of the Roman emperor Verus. It was fed on almonds and raisins and housed in the imperial palace in robes of purple. When it died a mausoleum was erected in the Vatican in its honor and elaborate funeral ceremonies held.

SAPIRO—THE JEW— Talks to the Farmer.

Aaron Sapiro, the Jew, who has attracted world-wide attention among farmers and business men for his activities in organizing co-operative associations and marketing plans, has a few words to say to the farmer in which he blames farmers to some extent and in a way defends the speculator. Sapiro has gotten rich out of the game.

Here is what he says:

It is the unorganized farmer who is at fault for the costly and wasteful system now prevailing in the marketing of many agricultural commodities, Aaron Sapiro, famous co-operative marketing attorney, told the milk producers of the Chicago district in six recent addresses.

"Don't blame the speculator," he said. "He is the natural result of the lack of organization in agriculture. What would you think if each one of the 40,000 stockholders in one of the large packing concerns should begin selling meat products independently of all the other stockholders? That is exactly what is happening in unorganized agriculture today. Is it any wonder that agriculture in many places has not been receiving the price it deserved for its products? If farming is to be a successful business, the farmer must organize along business lines and market his own product just as efficiently as other manufacturers."

HOW DO YOU VOTE— On Child Labor Issue.

Do not forget that your member of your state legislature when elected, will vote yes or no on the proposed child labor amendment to the constitution.

If this passes it may be unlawful for you to let or make your children under 18 years of age do any work. You may no longer have control of them.

Here is a clipping which hits the nail on the head:

We have repeatedly stated in these columns that we are unable to see the wisdom of the proposed amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the regular employment of persons under 18 years of age. Many of our statesmen have been misled by the juggling of figures, the appeals to sentiment, and the magnifying of the wrongs done children in certain restricted areas.

Here is a quotation from the Lewiston (Me.) Journal that is worth reading:

"Way to Bring Up a Boy—I acknowledge that it is much better for a boy to have plenty of golf; a liberal allowance of spending money which he has not earned; a car of his own to 'amuse him' and keep him out of poolrooms; a best girl to keep him steady; a motor boat to get him tanned and strong and a long, long vacation in which the dear thing may sleep mornings, than it is to permit him to work. Work is bad for boys. It is agreed that it is galling to their pride; stunts them physically; grinds them to the level of slaves; takes the heart out of them for real enjoyment of the better things God has provided for their betterment and that it will finally cause a boy to become a clod. This has been demonstrated to be an absolute fact, since the days of George Washington, Adams, Jefferson, James Madison, Henry Wilson, Thomas A. Edison and some others who were intellectually ruined and stunted in physique by working before they were 18, in defiance of the laws of nature.

"It is too bad that early Americans were permitted to work as they did as children. I was up fishing this spring with 12 other men—every other man of them but myself a signal success as a manager of a great business; cotton mills, bleacheries, publishers, shipmasters and heads of transportation lines. All of them were ruined in youth by being made to work. Three of them testified to earning their own living since they were 13 and one of them was head of a family at 14, father dead and mother ill and he breadwinner for five small children. If he had not been compelled to work, he might have been a golf champion today instead of being six feet tall and pulling down a salary of $30,000 a year, as he is and does."

IOWA ROAD BULLETIN— Free for Asking.

Better write to the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa, and ask for Bulletin No. 69, on highway transportation costs.

It will be interesting. It is free for the asking. It gives information on costs, maintenance and the different types of road making.

Iowa is more or less in the grip of the cement trust. Thousands of farmers do not have a road that is good every day in the year.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace and the director of the United States bureau of roads, Thomas McDonald, both live in Iowa. The cement trust would be sad if either of these men would lose their jobs.

The smart-set road-hog gang think that roads should be built for the sole purpose of letting the high rollers sell high cost road material. Many gay dinners and drinking bouts are held by this smart-set crowd around the high priced hotels in Washington and New York, and the poor devil farmers pay freight and fiddler.

Write for the bulletin No. 69. Benjamin C. Marsh, a so-called farm leader, has demanded that President Coolidge remove Secretary Wallace, whom he brands as working against and not for the farmer interests.

We happen to know Marsh. He is shrewd. He works largely in the interest of organized labor. He wants co-operation between farmers and shop, factory and railway labor and be a power in politics.

CAMPERS ARE RAIDERS— They Make Farmers Mad.

Farmers know how to get mad if they have enough excuse. They like to be in good humor when campers tarry along the road overnight, but they get mad if these tourists steal their fruit, tramp down their garden and truck patch and abuse every principle of good conduct. The tourist might be surprised and get acquainted with country shotguns some day or night, and if so, there will be nobody to blame but themselves.

A large tract of land in Louisiana, with endowment to keep it planted with cereals for wint[illegible] food has been set aside as a bird [illegible]ge.

TWELVE MEN AND AN IDEA

The International Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 12 Is "The Sermon on the Mount"— Matthew 6:5-15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

In a present-day religious "efficiency" conference, probably Jesus would get a low rating. He was no "organizer" as that word is used today. All the organization He ever set up or used was that He gathered a little group of very green men about Himself and tried to fire them with a great truth and a great passion. The least trained of modern ministers knows more about practical methods of organization than Jesus and all the apostles combined.

Nowadays Christianity is organized almost to death. A large share of its power is exhausted simply in making a countless array of wheels go round. When an outsider looks upon the varied societies and committees and boards and brotherhoods and unions and councils of which the modern minister and Christian worker must form a part, he scarcely wonders that there are so few prophets abroad in the land. The church today is well-nigh being crushed by the weight of her own machinery.

Just possibly—if one may dare to advance so heretical a proposition in the face of current convictions and practices—Jesus was right, and His way was wisest. He laid all stress upon the Message and the man; and left them to work out their own methods, even as a torrent of living water cuts a channel for itself.

May it not be that if Christianity were to come anew under the dominance of the Great Idea that mastered the disciples of old, we, like them, would conquer our world? Let us be honest enough to face frankly the question. Have we created any machinery equal to the simple incarnation and proclamation of the Lord's own Good News?

Our day's weakness is in lack of principles and prophets. The churches are not triumphantly proclaiming a clear and living Message. We have plenty of secretaries and "experts" but all too few prophets. A New York magazine editor asked me the other day to tell him the three outstanding preachers, or national religious leaders in the United States. It took some head-scratching before I could answer his question. And the list I finally gave him would have pricked the complacency of some occupants of exalted official positions. The weakness of the twentieth century church is the lack of men who grasp the great Gospel Idea.

Christianity the Great Paradox.

Into a world of force and materialism, Jesus thrust the truth of the supremacy of righteousness and love. His platform, which is commonly called the Sermon on the Mount, is the paradox of the ages. As the Sunday school millions study it today, most of them will be hindered by the smooth familiarity of the phraseology, from comprehending how radical and unique was this statement of Christ's principles. It completely reverses the usual order of society; for Jesus stamped with the seal of heaven's approval — the divine "Blessed"—the very qualities which mankind has been accustomed to deprecate and to avoid.

This Sermon on the Mount expects life to be lived on a spiritual scale, in its Godward aspects. The soul side of man is the only side it considers. There is nothing in it that would go into the modern "success" magazines. Instead of "hustle" it prescribes patience. It is passive in spirit; but only with the quietness of God-assuredness. All its ends are man's spiritual worth. It looks upon people as potential citizens of the kingdom of heaven, where the standards of merit are all spiritual.

Nevertheless, 12 men with this idea turned their world upside down. And if the church today is going to show the power necessary for the world-emergency she will have to follow the tracks of the apostles back to the Mount of Beattudes and to the Cross that vitalized it. Despite the clamor from "leaders," it is not more money that the church needs; nor yet better organization; but only more of life which Jesus Himself set forth in audacious and unprecedented speech. Unless we dare to be wholly Christian, we are destined to become entirely pagan.

A Life's Deep Secret.

As if it were designed for our own era, with its mad quest for publicity as a proof of "success," Jesus keyed His Declaration of Principles to the note of soul-secrecy. Life's real self, said He, is not expressed by parading and posturing on the street corners or in the market place or in the society news, but in the secret relation between the Father in heaven and His children on earth. Nobody is any more of a Christian than God knows Him to be in the dark.

Of course, there are others. Today's fashion was also the fashion of the pharisees of His time, who performed and posed their religious life in order to be seen religious by men. "They have their reward"—that Jesus freely admitted. But it was the reward of men's gruding praise, rather than of God's affectionate approval. They had publicity among the people, but not power with heaven. Their religious life had only earthly rewards. That same fate is the greatest single peril of every soul. For the only Christian life that can be happy and victorious is that which is lived entirely with respect to "the Father who seeth in secret."

"Men heed thee, love thee, praise thee not;
The Master praises — what are men?"

There you have the explanation of all the martyrs and saints and heroes whose lives brighten the annals of the centuries.

The Model Prayer.

Out of the heart of the Sermon on the Mount, which books have expounded without exhausting, the international lesson committee has chosen what we call the Lord's prayer as the portion of the Platform especially to be studied this week. There is no other door into an understanding of the whole Sermon on the Mount so wide and light as this.

Nor is any other key so pertinent to our times. Before we can learn any of the other lessons that our Master would teach us we must first go with Him into His school of prayer. He practiced and taught the priority of prayer to every performance. All His greatest works and deepest experiences were preceded by prayer.

As a fresh and stimulating putting of the text of the Model Prayer, which needs no comment, let me quote the text and arrangement of the Moffatt Translation:

"When you pray, you must not be like the hypocrites, for they like to stand and pray in the synagogues and at the street corners, so as to be seen by men; I tell you truly they do have their reward. When you pray, go into your room and shut the door, pray to your Father who is in secret, and your Father who sees what is secret will reward you. Do not pray by idle rote like pagans, for they suppose they will be heard the more they say; and you must not copy them; your Father knows your needs before you ask Him. Let this be how you pray: 'Our Father in heaven, thy name be revered, thy Reign begin, thy will be done on earth as in heaven! Give us today our bread for the morrow,, and forgive us our debts as we ourselves have forgiven our debtors, and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil!'"

VAN SWERINGENS ARE HEROES IN BUSINESS ROMANCE OF TODAY

Two young real estate operators of Cleveland, Ohio, have shown the world that the day of American railroad kings is not gone. Mantis J. and Otis J. Van Sweringen, brothers, who started making money in Cleveland real estate and then bought a railroad with their profits are the heroes of a modern business romance which reads like fiction.

They Buy and They Buy.

Not content with this, they then proceeded to pile railroad on railroad until they now have the third largest system in the United States. They bought the Nickel Plate and the Clover Leaf. They bought the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Hocking Valley. They bought the Erie and the Pere Marquette. Some smaller lines also were absorbed and now it only lacks final approval of the interstate commerce commission to fuse into one giant transportation system, a group of lines which only a few months ago were independent railroads.

The result has been greatly enhanced credit for the system and each constituent part thereof. To be sure one strong reason for this is that it is generally understood that J. P. Morgan and Charles F. Baker, two of the greatest financiers in New York, are backing the young men. Nevertheless, organizing genius of an order not recently seen in the American railroad world, is recognized as the moving spirit of the consolidations.

From Boats to Engines.

Commodore Vanderbilt operated a ferry boat from Staten Island to Manhattan Island a century or so ago. His was a small venture and it was more as a joke than anything else that the people he ferried over in his small craft called him commodore. But that was his pathway into the railroad business. From boats he branched out into railroads in the days when they constituted a pioneer industry.

Jay Gould was a junk dealer. He bought and sold scrap iron and ultimately extended his operations into the buying of the iron of which railroads are made.

James J. Hill was a farm boy, but he went to Minneapolis to work in the grain business and soon developed a small boat line for handling his trade. From this grew his mammoth transcontinental system which opened up an empire.

The pathway to the throne of railroad king is diverse and there seems to be no general rule by which to find it but it generally is conceded that the real estate business marks a new avenue.

Real Transcontinental Road.

Rumors exist to the effect that the Van Sweringens intend to buy a transcontinental railroad which, hooked up to the large system they now control, will provide a route under one management from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At present there is no such railroad. The term transcontinental railroad is a misnomer. The lines so called merely extend from the Mississippi valley over the plains and the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast. If the report concerning the intention of the Van Sweringen brothers be true, they will own the first real transcontinental railroad system.

The achievement of the Cleveland real estate operators seems to have ushered in a new era of railroad consolidation. The law now permits consolidations under certain circumstances but little progress has been made until this year. The success with which the Van Sweringens appear to be meeting has stimulated other efforts. There now is pending before the Interstate Commerce commission the application of the Southern Pacific Co. to take over the El Paso & Southwestern. This consolidation would affect Arizona and New Mexico and, to some extent, Texas.

No Opposition Shown.

There seems to be no opposition to the plan, the public service commissions of the states named appearing in support of the proposal.

Another recent case is that of the consolidation of the International & Great Northern, a Texas railroad, and the Gulf Coast lines. It is planned further to consolidate these with the Missouri Pacific. This will provide a large system, serving the lower Mississippi valley and Texas and even extending into old Mexico.

Consolidation—Not Construction.

There will be one sharp difference between the modern railroad kings of the Van Sweringen type and the old ones. The old ones built the railroads through new and undeveloped lands and across the frontiers. The present generation is merely taking the lines which others produced and moulding them into more efficient transportation agencies.

The Vanderbilts constructed. James J. Hill constructed, as did Collis P. Huntington and some of the other old time magnates. There appears to be little demand for extensive railroad construction in these days. The United States has 250,000 miles of railroad, more than any other country in the world, and, in the opinion of some observers, is overbuilt. That may be true of some sections but untraversed regions are yet to be found doubtless where lines will be built in the future. However, the day of such projects as the Union Pacific, the Great Northern and such great construction jobs seems to be history. The task now will be rearranging and connecting up the existing facilities and this is what the managers of the consolidations are doing.

Sherman Law Halted Move.

The new era of railroad consolidations probably would have begun earlier but for the Sherman law. E. H. Harriman worked in much the same way as that followed by the Van Sweringens but he did not have as free a hand. Charles Mellen attempted extensive consolidations in New England, but the law stepped in and stopped him.

After federal control of the railroads, congress took the view that economy and efficiency suggested the desirability of permitting consolidations and the law now provides that lines may consolidate provided the interstate commerce commission approves. This has re-opened the pathway to great railroad manipulation. It is probable that had E. H. Harriman lived he would now be in the forefront of the railroad men arranging new systems.

The opinion is held by many railroad executives that within a few years there will be only about 20 railroad systems in the United States instead of about 400 as at present.

BUYS 16 RODENTS FOR CLEVELAND

Instructor to Show How Improper Diet Stunts Man and Beast.

Please purchase for the department of physical welfare for immediate use, 16 trained rats at 50 cents each. Floyd A. Rowe, director.

This requisition, received recently at the desk of M. D. Jones, director of the department of school housing and equipment in Cleveland, upset the serene tone of the day's work at the board of education.

Loathe to assume singlehanded the responsibility of spending the taxpayers' money for any such purpose, Mr. Jones sent the requisition to the land, building and equipment committee of the board for advice. It was turned over to H. E. Boppel, purchasing agent, who in turn consulted G. M. Hopkinson, superintendent of buildings.

By this time the entire headquarters staff was embattled.

"Now you guys just calm yourselves," Mr. Rowe said in explanation. "It's true that I want 16 rats, but I'm not going to turn 'em loose in your school buildings. I'm going to use them to teach the most valuable lesson the 135,000 school kids of this town can learn—the advantages of a proper diet."

The medical superintendent of a Michigan sanitarium is preparing the rats for Mr. Rowe, he explained further. He is feeding eight of them a proper, balanced diet, Mr. Rowe said. The other eight are being fed an improper diet without vitamines. They will be stunted, nervous weaklings—"just like a boy whose meals consist exclusively of candy, sodas and such things."

Says Year in Army Would Aid Youth

The Military Order of the World War, at the first session of its annual convention in Boston last week was urged by Major General Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., retired, to oppose a proposal to prohibit by constitutional amendment the employment of children up to 18 years of age with the added suggestion that if it meant that the youth of the country would serve six months or a year with the colors, it would be a good thing.

"A year with the colors would end bigotry, bring back the spirit of national fraternity, develop democracy and character, end pacifist foolishness and make every lad better able to meet the battle of life," the speaker said.

General Edwards recommended that the order also get behind the development of commercial aviation to make America first in the air, and back the universal draft in any future war.

The former leader of the Yankee division was one of several speakers at the sessions.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1924

Nasty men make nasty politics.

Much of the campaign silence comes from Senator Hiram Johnson.

Even the back-seat driver may make a mistake now and then.

Lima Beane says the fellow who prays for what he is too lazy to work for has more faith than sense.

A model husband is one who has an ideal mother-in-law.

Good roads are worth both praying for and paying for.

Well, we see the Russian Bolshevists haven't blown out the Northern Lights yet.

The way of the transgressor will still be hard, no matter who is elected.

This country is all right. If it were not it couldn't survivt so much politics.

A necessity is a luxury we can't do without, once we have had it.

It's getting so one is afraid to say "honesty is the best policy," for fear of being considered old-fashioned.

A politician who is not for sale cannot be bought.

Lest someone might get Senator Pat Harrison's identity wrong it ought to be said that he is the voice of Mississippi, the state, not the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Even if there is no hell there's Herrin.

Working isn't a bad habit to acquire. It's the surest way to get a combination of money and character.

"Tolerance is the life of liberty," says President Coolidge. They call him Silent Cal, but he made a big noise in that sentence.

We don't need an invisible empire. An indivisible people would be better.

American fliers have reached their goal. That is the most satisfying place they have landed.

If the meek really inherit the earth what is going to become of the gang that is trying to govern Russia?

Living up to the ritual is harder than remembering the password.

If Robert Marion LaFollette is all the things the late Colonel Roosevelt called him in 1917 he can't be progressive.

They are going to make furs of cat pelts. Then the women instead of the dogs will make the fur fly.

Governor Al Smith now has his fourth nomination. He has won twice and lost once. It is his turn to lose again.

Twenty years ago today Judge Alton B. Parker was running for president of the United States at about the same speed John W. Davis is making.

A man who has sense enough to keep his mouth shut usually knows something worth saying.

What is needed in every home is a machine that will wash dishes—one that won't yawn and say, "O, you do 'em."

Fancy big Gaston B. Means beginning his little bedtime prayer this way: "Now I lie me down."

This is one of the most startling lines seen recently: "The League of Nations sanctions a co-operative society of intellectuals." Lord help the faithful believers in common sense.

It is a rare thing for young people to get sick enough to stay at home.

Mr. Wheeler, LaFollette's trained candidate for vice president, is out after the mud-slinging championship. A cake of soap will be awarded to the winner.

Now you tell one.—Gaston B. Means.

There is enough fat in a man to make seven bars of soap. No gentleman would analyze a woman.

Davis will save us, says the slogan. But there is Chairman Shaver. Why not Davis will shave us?

It has been a great disappointment to a number of people to hear that Lord Northcliffe, in another world, has had to work for the clothes he wears.

Anybody who assumes that the constitution of the United States is a "mere scrap of paper" is bound to get into an argument.

Maybe Gaston B. Means dug those tunnels under Washington.

A pessimist is a man who fears the Bryan Brothers will move into the White House March 5, 1925.

We expect to continue our faith in the Literary Digest's straw vote as long as it runs the way it is going now.

Men who stuck to their suspenders for oldtime's sake, while their belted brothers were hitching up their trousers, are in style again.

A prayer we have never heard: O Lord, we know not what to ask of thee, thou hast already blessed us so abundantly, unless thou canst teach us to show greater thankfulness for the things which we have.

Probably everybody would do his best to live up to the Golden Rule if there was enough money in it.

LaFollette doesn't want to scare anybody, but he has to be against the constitution to please the radicals. Opposition to the supreme court is one of his best vote catchers.

A Farewell Word

As may be seen by the publishers' announcement on the first page, this number of the Toledo Weekly Blade ends its existence. All necessary explanations are printed there.

The Weekly Blade is well along in its 89th year—almost 90. That is a good while. In that time the paper has had but four editors. The present one can speak for himself only, and then to say little more than that the job has given him some pleasant years. Some roses have fallen at his feet, and a few brickbats have been hurled at his head. He liked the roses. But whatever came was accepted as part of the day's work.

Guess there is nothing more to say, without getting sentimental, and this doesn't seem to be just the time for that. Then here must be the place to stop.

EDITOR WEEKLY BLADE.

Challenging the Republic

Senator LaFollette has himself to blame if the flurry, discussions and issues he has raised about the constitution should not only make his defeat a humiliating one, but also put a blunt period upon his political career.

There is evidence that the senator put little sincerity in the plank in which a constitutional amendment was urged that would give congress the power to override a supreme court decision. His proposal was that this amendment be submitted to the people. He knew, as well as most others knew, that no machinery exists by which a national referendum can be held. He knew that even if the machinery were set up the constitution would first have to be amended, in the way provided by that document, which would permit it. The inference is that Mr. LaFollette put that plank into his platform as fly paper for the Socialists, whose aim is to tear down the American governmental system, and trusted that all other voters would ignore the proposition.

But as the campaign has developed, Mr. LaFollette's opponents have taken this particular plank as a challenge to the republic. They have read it, as they are entitled to read it, as the first deliberate attempt of any party of consequence to weaken the foundations upon which the whole structure of our government is builded.

The country is now going deeply into the questions of the governmental system and probably has not recognized that the third party is committed to so bold and tremendous a task as altering the basic prinprinciples of the constitution. But it does see that Senator LaFollette and his followers would elevate the lawmaking branch to one of supreme power. It suspects that certain elements of congress desire not merely to destroy the authority and dignity of the supreme court, but also to reduce the executive branch of the government to impotence.

Congress has never impressed the nation as an institution capable of mobilizing intelligence. For at least the last twenty-five years congress has been far more condemned than praised. The public attitude toward it is one rather of disdainful tolerance than of respect. And so it strikes the average voted as absurd and dangerous to think of committing the whole management of the government to the hands of house and senate.

Brushing Davis aside as of minor importance in this contest, Mr. Dawes has declared that the present issue is "Coolidge or chaos." It would indeed be chaos if Senator LaFollette, to make good with his Socialist supporters, should attempt to rewrite the constitution and give to congress an authority which comparatively few people believe it is fit to wield. It would be chaos if even a definite beginning were made at this business. For the resentments aroused, the divisions of sentiment created, would produce a condition akin to civil war.

Then the Worm Turned

"The smallest worm will turn being trodden on,
"And doves will peck in safeguard of their brood."

During the World war people generally learned more about the Mennonites than they had dreamed of before. These people are devout, industrious and thrifty. They flock together and mind their own business. The war was a great trial to them, in this country and in Canada.

A rabbit might spit in the bulldog's face, but a Mennonite wouldn't fight. Under sufficient provocation other pacifists could forego their principles temporarily, but not a Mennonite.

Following the war a number of Mennointes living in Canada sold their possessions and emigrated to Mexico. Strangely enough, they settled in Chihuahua, a district made famous by Villa. They were not afraid. They had always been protected. If there was fighting to be done others did it. It was so in Canada and in the United States.

But in Mexico, no sooner had the Mennonites acquired large farms, and by their accustomed industry grown valuable crops, than they were attacked by bandits. They were harassed and their granaries robbed. The Mexican government, accustomed to banditry, remained silent and inactive. Nobody fought to protect the pacifists.

Out of the past there comes a line that was often heard on the streets. Boys used it frequently, upon many occasions. It was "Johnny get your gun." There was a bit more of it, but that is enough for present purposes.

Instinct told the Mennonite pacifists to get their guns. They didn't have any, of course, because others had always done their fighting for them, but it was different now.

Then the worm turned.

Pacifists in Mexico are now organized and armed, and they are shooting to kill whenever and wherever necessity moves the trigger finger. The doves are pecking in safeguard of their brood.

Mrs. Caleb Jones Tells Why

Mrs. Caleb Jones inquired the other day of election authorities in Orange, New Jersey, as to the formalities of voting. She is eighty-three years old, but heretofore elections have not interested her. She wants to cast her first vote for Calvin Coolidge for president because, she said, "he seems to be a sensible young fellow."

Like Calvin Coolidge himself, Mrs. Jones thinks in a straight line and says much in a few words.

A "sensible fellow" must be honest, industrious, fair-minded, prudent and capable of exercising good judgment generally. Lacking any one of these qualifications, he is not eligible for the sensible fellow fraternity.

The Coolidge biographers agree unanimously that the President possesses all these qualifications in generous measure. This accounts for his success in everything he has undertaken. It is the reason why he is a good president, the best reason why he ought to be elected.

Mrs. Caleb Jones' simple, homely reason for voting for Coolidge will appeal to many other voters.

Mother Smith's Thrill

News is not all bad. There are many sweet breaths of life in a day's doings, if we go about the chore of finding them.

That story of Lieutenant Lowell Smith, commander of the world flying squadron, and his mother, is fascinating to human hearts. It is pretty. Let us say the airmen were dropping out of the sky to earth, to friendly smiles and roses. There were many shouts of welcome, but among them was one that carried a woman's soul with it.

"I want my boy!" cried Mrs. Jasper Smith.

She got him—got him mighty quick. Out of the cockpit of his machine he jumped and rushed into her arms. Or was she in his arms? Anyway, Mother Smith smothered her boy with kisses—as if he were still her baby, waking from a dream.

It was Mother Smith's thrill. The day was hers—the blue of heaven had given back her boy.

Yes, lest it be forgotten, Daddy Smith was there too, and with his emotions. When it was raining kisses he tried to get one in edgewise. Alas, it landed on his son's ear. Men are so clumsy about such things.

Cheerful Statistics

Some figures are cheerful and others are less fascinating than a pyramid of brickbats. It's the story they tell that counts.

Here are some pleasing statistics from the census bureau at Washington:

"In 1910 the population of the United States was slightly under 92,000,000. In 1923 it exceeded 110,000,000. Yet, despite that increase in population, the number of paupers fell from 84,198 in 1910 to 78,090 in 1923. The number of paupers for 100,000 inhabitants is 71.5, the smallest it has been in the history of the country."

Some of Mr. LaFollette's campaign talk is out of harmony with what the government census bureau has to say. His story is not so good, not so cheerful. He has been talking about "suffering people," as if that were an unusual situation. For campaign purposes he has been making conditions far worse than they are.

With the fewest paupers known in the history of the nation there isn't much on which to base a campaign—"for the poor always ye have with you." It doesn't seem possible that Mr. LaFollette is not acquainted with conditions.

Perhaps the third party candidate for president has been dreaming of starving Americans eating the tires off their automobiles.

Why Mellon Is Under Assault

The bitter and continuous attacks upon Secretary Mellon, like many of the assaults carried out in warfare, are for the purpose of destroying a most important part of the opposition's strength. Mr. Mellon stands out as one of the three best secretaries who have served the treasury department since the founding of the nation. He has done more than anyone else. He has performed the first real work of reducing the huge total of the national debt. He was the one to show the way to lowering taxes. He will not be six months out of the treasury before his partisan enemies of today will be reciting his praises. Cheap politics is not interested in encouraging governmental improvements. It is concerned in gathering as much glory for itself, in belittling as much of the glory of the opposition, as it can.

When a man begins to talk about being self-made it is a sign he is on the road to success.

UNCLE SAM, CIVILIZER

Among Wild Tribes of Philippines

BY FRANG G. CARPENTER

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IT WILL be more than 10 years before Uncle Sam can conscienciously abandon the semi-savages of the Philippine Islands. I have already written we have here scores of peoples with languages so different that the men who live on one side of a mountain are often unable to make themselves understood to those dwelling on the opposite slope. According to the report of the Wood-Forbes commission, which came into contact with every class of people on the archipelago, there are in the Philippines 43 different ethnographic groups and the distinct dialects spoken number 87. In other words, the Islands have more separate peoples than has the continent of Europe, and they speak a greater variety of languages. The Christian Filipinos themselves, who number more than 9,000,000, are divided up into groups, each of which has its own language, and outside them there are a million or so of Moros and pagans made up of families or clans, many of which can no more understand the others than a Frenchman can understand Germans, Italians, or Russians. There are a half dozen Moro dialects spoken by several tribes around Lake Lanao, and the same is true of other parts of Mindanao, of the Island groups of the Sulu Archipelago, and of Palawan.

Coming to the pagans alone, the situation is even more complicated. There are more than a half million of them who live to a large extent in the wilds from northern Luzon to the coast of Borneo. They worship strange gods and spirits who are supposed to live in the trees, and each tribe has its own religion, traditions, and customs. During the past 25 years Uncle Sam has been doing what he could at handling this problem. He has brought some of the best scientific brains of the world into his service and the results already accomplished are truly surprising. He has practically wiped out head-hunting in the north and human sacrifices here in the south. He has started schools everywhere among the Benguet Igorois, Bontoks, Kalingas, Tinggians, Ifugaos, Ilongots, and even among Negritoes. The first of these tribes are pagan Malays. The Negritoes are supposed to be the pygmy aborigines or closely allied to them. I have already written of the Ifugaos, the highest type of these peoples and have described their remarkable culture.

The Pagans of Mindanao.

Away down here at the southern end of these islands, as far from the northern coast of Luzon, as the crow flies, as the distance between St. Paul and New Orleans, there are hundreds of thousands of other wild men, none of whom believe in Christ or Mohammed, who make a problem even more complicated. I might mention the names of the peoples but they would mean nothing to the average reader. The savages of Bukidnon, for instance, live largely in trees to be out of the way of their enemies. They are exceedingly timid and in such cases as those where our officials have been able to get them down into villages and started on little farms, the slightest alarm sends them back to the woods. The Mandayas, who live at the headwaters of the Agusan river, still use bows and arrows. They carry shields and have curved fighting knives which their blacksmiths hammer out on rude anvils. They were great fighters and slave traders in the past and a man by his dress showed the number of people he had killed. A Bagani, for instances, wore a red coat when he had killed half a dozen, but he could not put it on if he killed only five.

The Manobos, who are the second most powerful pagan tribe of Mindanao, live along the Gulf of Davao and in the lower valley of the Augusan river. They were dwelling in small groups of thatched shacks scattered throughout the forest until the Americans came. They had slaves and not infrequently sacrificed human beings. Dr. Worcester says it was by no means uncommon for a man of that tribe to tie a slave to a tree and let his small boys learn the proper strokes of the lance by thrusting it into the quivering flesh of the victim.

These Manobos have now been gathered into villages along the river banks. Schools have been established and they are improving, but they need to be handled carefully lest they go back to the barbarous state of the past. They are an intelligent people, fond of music and dancing, but superstitious to an extreme. With them nearly every tree has its spirit and the priests who seem to be possessed of devils communicate with the spirits and interpret their wishes. The Manobos are light skinned, and they have wavy, black hair. They are especially skilled in weaving and in the working of metals.

Savages Who Can't Count.

There are other savages here who can't count up to four. Among these are the Mangyans who indicate all sums above three by tying knots in a strip of rattan, although it is said the most intelligent of them can count as high as 20 by using their fingers and toes. These people are found in Mindoro and I am not sure but that they exist in the mountains of Negros. They are long-haired and sometimes wear turbans. In some places they go almost naked and in others the women wear cloth skirts over their geestrings. They sometimes have jackets as well. It is said that the Mangyans still use an alphabet which has come down from their forefathers, writing the letters from left to right on banana leaves, or joints of bamboo. They are musical, and sing to the accompaniment of stringed instruments and bamboo flutes. They telegraph from village to village by pounding the trunks of sonorous trees. They number about 12,000 in all.

The Guardian Louse.

How would you like to have a reporter, a plain clothes man, constantly with you? One who knew your every thought and act and took it down to report it when you got to the judgment seat of the great hereafter? The Tagbanuas, who live in the middle of the island of Palawan and number about 20,000, believe that they are always under close observation. Their hell is a cave that leads down under the earth, and their god is a giant who tends a fire there which burns forever between two mighty tree trunks. As every new soul appears he demands whether its life has been good or bad, and the answer comes, not from the man himself, but from a louse on his body. Everyone is supposed to have such a louse, and this living reporter keeps the record. If it is a bad one, the giant pitches the soul into the fire; if it is good he is allowed to pass on and pick out a wife among those who have died in advance of their husbands. These same people account for the tides by saying that in a far distant sea there lives a gigantic crab which, when it goes into its home forces out the water. It is then the tide rises. When it crawls out the water flows in, and then the tide falls.

The Tagbanuas get most of their food from the sea but they do a little dry farming. They seem to have some Chinese blood. They use an old Philippine alphabet, writing in vertical columns from top to bottom. Some of them are Mohammedans. Palawan is classed as one of the southern islands, and in case of any division of territory it would go with Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago.

Among the Bagobas.

Among the people who will need careful handling are the Bagobas who live along the eastern and southern slopes of Mt. Apo not far from the thriving town of Davao. These pagans number about 10,000. I met some of them while I was in that part of the world years ago, chatted with their leaders through an interpreter, and got an insight into their customs and religion from the vice-presidente, a Filipino school teacher who had spent his life near them. He told me there were 14 different languages used within a radius of 40 miles of Davao. He said the Bagobas had a class of special murderers who were known by a certain turban which gave the owner a license to kill. This was a piece of red cotton the size of a bandana handkerchief with white polka dots scattered over it. I saw a Bagobas man who wore one and asked him how many men he had killed. His reply was "Twenty."

The Bagobas are the finest looking people I have yet seen in the islands. They are taller and better formed than the Tagalogs or the Visayans, and their faces are more intelligent than those of the Moros. They remind me of the Persians, rather than of the Malays. They have bright yellow skins, and luxuriant black hair which they wrap up in a knot under their turbans. Their foreheads are high and broad, their cheek bones low, their noses straight, their chins round, and their lips broad and protruding. The hair seems to be pulled out of their faces, although one or two of those I saw wore beards. They file their teeth so that they look like a saw, and blacken them by chewing the betel

Earrings as Big as Pint Cups.

The most striking ornament of the Bagoba is his earrings. In many cases these are so large that they hide the whole ear. I saw some made of ivory which were cut in the shape of an old fashioned cuff button with a top disc three or four inches wide and an under one of at least an inch in diameter. The under button is slipped through a hole in the lobe of the ear in such a way that it holds the outer disc firmly against the side of the head.

In order to get the exact size of one of these earrings I persuaded the Bagoba who wore it to take it off and let me make a tracing of it in my notebook. It was just about as wide as two columns of this newspaper and the bottom was as big around as a silver quarter. The man refused to sell the earring for less than 25 pesos. The hole in the lobe of his ear was at least an inch long, and I saw this stretch when he inserted the button. He told me that the hole was made by piercing the ear and enlarging it from time to time by inserting sticks or straws until it was stretched to the desired size. Poorer men among the Bagobas had earrings of wood, and the women wore wooden ear plugs inlaid with silver and brass. These plugs are connected by a beaded band that runs under the chin. One of the Bagoba men, perhaps lacking an earring, had thrust a large cigar through his earlobe, thus using it as a pocket.

Human Sacrifices.

The vice presidente told me that the Bagobas are nature worshipers, praying now and then to the volcano, Mt. Apo, and making sacrifices at their town of Cimbolan, which is situated some distance from Davao on the slope of that mountain. Fay Cooper Cole, who has made investigations among these people here for the Field museum at Chicago, describes a human sacrifice which took place there about eight years after our occupation of the islands, in which parts of the dead body were presented to the guests and carried away. He says that no part of the corpse was eaten, or tasted, but that the Bagoba warriors sometimes eat the livers of their braver enemies, thinking thus to gain valor. The sacrifices are supposed to be made once a year and to have an effect on the spirits who are troubling the people. My presidente friend told me that slaves were usually taken for this purpose, and he described the ceremony of their execution. The slave was first stripped and then tied to a limb of a tree so that he was forced to stand upright. The owner of the slave always struck the first blow, using a barong as sharp as a razor and almost as heavy as a butcher's cleaver. With this he cut the victim across the neck from behind. As the neck was stretched, he was usually able to cut the head from the body; thereupon the rest of the tribe came up one by one and gave a cut at the dying human. At the end of the ceremony the body had become mincemeat and the gods were supposed to be pleased or appeased.

Professional Killers.

At that time the Bagobas had their professional killers and the man who had killed the most was considered the greatest. As soon as a young man reached his majority he started out to make a reputation seeking the haunts of a neighboring tribe where he laid in ambush with his spear or poisoned arrows and waited for his human game. Whenever he killed a man or woman he cut off an ear or a finger as an evidence of his valor, and a string of these was the badge of a successful hunter. Just before I came to Davao a Bagobas had stabbed a Visayan, driving his spear clear through the body of the victim. The Visayan, with the spear still in him, turned and chopped off the head of the Bagobas with a bolo. He recovered through the aid of an army surgeon, and gave the surgeon the bolo as a reward for saving his life.

I am told that there are still occasional sacrifices by these people, but that they are gradually being brought into civilized ways. Villages for them have been established in the region about Davao, and they have schools with regular teachers. Some of them are raising hemp for export, and not long ago they were selling several hundred thousand pounds every month.

Uncle Sam's Pygmies.

I am surprised to find that Uncle Sam has established schools even among the Negritos. These pygmies are scattered all over the Islands. Professor Beyer estimates their number at 36,000. The Negritos live in the woods for the most part, although some who have been in contact with the more cultured Filipinos have adopted a semi-sedentary mode of life. The nomadic ones have no houses except temporary shelters of leaves and branches. They live wholly by hunting and trapping and gathering the wild forest products. They do no farming, are ignorant of the art of swimming and have a great fear of the water. Their only weapon is the bow and arrow, and they fish only by shooting from the bank with an arrow to which a string is attached so that they may pull out the fish without wetting themselves. In some places they go naked and in others they wear clothes made from the bark of the trees.

I heard much more about the Negritos in the Zambales Mountains of western Luzon where I was with General Fred Grant at the time of the Philippine insurrection. The little men and women were sometimes brought into camp and I saw them working as slaves for the Christian Filipinos. In the province of Papanga a sugar planter showed me two, neither of which reached to my shoulders, and told me that they cost him $20 apiece. I photographed one 30 years old who was no taller than an American 10-year-old boy. He had wooly hair and his face was the color of stove blacking. His name was Manuel. When the camera was pointed at him he fled with a terrified howl. The other Negrito was a slave nurse who seemed to be on the same footing as the rest of the children.

In traveling through the mountains we saw some evidences of the skill of the Negritos as hunters. One was their traps for deer and wild hogs. The deer trap was merely a long bamboo pole fastened to the trees across a path down which the animals came to a stream. The pole had loops of rattan so hung that the horns of the deer became entangled in them; and when the deer pulled away the slip noose of the loops tightened and held him so that the Negritos could spear or sh ot him before he got loose.

Pygmies in Villages.

There are many of these pygmies scattered through other parts of Luzon. They are found in the Visayan Islands, there are some who live around Mt. Apo, and there is a taller negroid type known as the Mamanuas in the Surigao peninsula. The latter have villages and are more or less mixed with the Manobos.

So far as is known, the true aboriginal speech of the pygmies has entirely disappeared. All of the vocabularies that have been collected show words of the Malay type, although they often represent forms that have long become obsolete among the other peoples of the Islands. Dr. Beyer, who is an authority on the ethnology of the Islands, is making further studies of these peoples, and when I last saw him in Manila he was just departing with an expedition to live several months among those who inhabit the wilds of the island of Mindoro.

But I might fill this paper with the strange stories I hear and the strange things I see relating to the pagans of this part of the world. The archipelago is an ethnological museum with many queer peoples and numerous freaks. Not long ago a wealthy Filipino saw at Coney Island a pair of twins joined together at the hips like those of Siam. He paid a large sum of money to free them from their contract and brought them back to Manila where I understand they are now living at his expense. There is a law here against the exportation of human curiosities to other countries for exhibition, and just now I understand that well-known circus showmen of the United States are anxious to get hold of and show two Moro dwarfs, one of whom is just a yard high.

Primitive forms of plant life have been found in the hot springs of Yellowstone park at temperatures only nine degrees below the boiling point.

Try a Pair of These

—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

THE most striking ornaments of the Bagobas are their earrings, which are usually made of ivory and as large as a pint cup. These pagans live in the mountains of Mindanao and once had human sacrifices.

ABE MARTIN

Pitchin' hay on a farm after makin' your roll in town don't count.

Lafe Bud advertises his new house fer sale, "absolutely modern, three rooms, kitchen, garage an' bedroom."

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Luck

I HAD a wondrous streak of luck, one day, when playing cards; ten times or more I gained a buck—the luckiest of bards! "This is," I thought, "an easy way to garner needed dimes; why labor, through the weary day, to get my prunes and limes? It's plain I am a lucky wight, on whom Dame Fortune smiles, and I shall play by day and night, and heap up wealth in piles." Next day I played another round with graybeards in the store; and I sent up a doleful sound when that punk game was o'er. The roubles I had lately won were vanished from my purse, and I owed Green and Grimes and Dunn more than I could disburse. "You have," I said, "my I. O. U., which I will soon redeem; I'll sell my bus and milk-cow, too, which yields such luscious cream. I'll pawn my hat and eke my gun, and raffle off my hay, that you may promptly have the mon that I have lost this day. But here I vow by good St. James, and by St. Bride I vow that I am done with all such games as we have played just now. Hereafter when I want a plunk, before I trust to luck I'll roam the street and gather junk, and haul it in a truck. I'll carry brickbats in a hod up seven miles of stairs, for luck's a tempter and a fraud that soaks us unawares. I charge you not with crooked tricks, although I think my thoughts; but I will pack my hod of bricks to earn my williewaughts."

Copyright 1924, George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

A Prayer

Lord, make me strong enough to bear
My little round of anxious care.
The day returns. For this I pray:
Sufficient wisdom for the day.
Although I may not walk with kings
Let me be big in little things.

Grace me with modesty and teach
Me kindliness of thought and speech;
Let me not hasty be to chide
The children walking at my side
And spoil with imperfections slight
The record which the day shall write.

Lord, make me big enough I pray
To triumph in a lesser way.
When petty disappointments rise,
Let me be patient, gentle, wise.
Missing the joy which greatness brings
Let me not fail in little things.

Lord, I would work and neighbor here
Too big to hate, too wise to sneer.
I would be helpful, cheerful, kind,
Gentle of speech and broad of mind.
And though not far my circle swings,
Let me be great in little things.

(© 1924 Edgar A. Guest)

VARIETIES

There is no true cactus species native to the old world.

There are about 500 swans on the Thames river in England.

The last census reported 1,758,202 widowers in the United States.

Yellow has been for ages the favorite color of the high officials in China.

The wood used in making "cedar chests" comes from a species of juniper.

To inclose one colossal farm in Montana required 600 miles of barbed wire.

Many snakes have rudimentary leg bones, hinting at a possible lizardlike ancestry.

An English chemist has succeeded in extracting paying quantities of insulin from codfish.

Hans Christian Andersen, writer of fairy tales, once visited Charles Dickens for five weeks.

Three-fourths of all the explosives used in the United States are consumed in mining operations.

Century plants bloom much oftener than once a century. Seven to 20 years is the usual period.

Though the name "centipede" means "hundred-foot," most centipedes have only about 20 legs.

Ice from the Arctic ocean comes down into Bering sea in the winter season and goes back in summer.

The Australian duck-billed platypus, a web-footed mammal, lays eggs, but suckles its young with milk.

Hans Christian Andersen, teller of fairy stories, was so unattractive in his looks that schoolboys poked fun at him.

Mark Twain is believed to have been the first author to use the typewriter in preparing his manuscripts.

At a baby show held in Folkstone, England, every mother who had a baby entered had to sing a lullaby.

Gadshill place, famous as the last home of Charles Dickens, has been transferred into a boarding school for girls.

Among the 15,000 passenger carried by the British air transport service during the last year only one life was lost.

Adrian IV, the only English pope, is to be honored by the erection of a monument at his birthplace in Hertfordshire.

The heavy masonry building of the Bank of Japan withstood the earthquake while others of its type were destroyed.

Eighteen thousand doors comprised a single shipment recently made by an Oregon lumber concern to a firm in England.

In two counties of Florida more than 5,000 signboards have been removed to allow the natural beauty of road travel to be apparent.

British and Portuguese East Africa have areas of land suitable for cotton production twice as great as the cotton lands of the United States.

In England wood blocks set in cement, with the end grain exposed, have proved successful in resisting the grinding action of wave-driven gravels.

The Tibetan lamas, to enforce game laws, have announced that whoever is caught killing a musk deer will have his hands cut off and nailed to the temple door.

Archaeologists say there is a striking resemblance in the face of the modern native of Guatemala and those stone faces found on the ancient monoliths of that country.

A physician-dentist of Paris, Tex., called it a day's work when a woman with 12 children called and had the tonsils of all of them removed, and all of her own teeth extracted.

A survey of 200 villages in Wisconsin shows 12 women serving as members of village boards, 14 as village clerks, 28 as treasurers, two as assessors and four as justices of the peace.

In a small parish church at Trottiscliffe, England, a hand organ is used regularly for services and weddings. It is capable of playing 60 hymn tunes, and the sexton turns the handle.

Many familiar weapons take their names from their inventor. The Bowie knife, Gatling gun, Mauser rifle and Colt revolver all perpetuate the name of the person who first thought of them.

The villages of Allraht, near Cologne, Germany, has the first church bells made of an alloy of aluminum and copper. They will not burst nor rust, and may be made at one-third the weight of bronze bells.

While repairing a small house in Philadelphia workmen found underneath the clapboards that it was built of logs and was an old colonial log cabin and probably one of the oldest structures in the city.

According to a recent game census the United States national forests now shelter a total of 440,000 deer, 48,000 elk, 4,300 moose, 3,000 antelope, 12,000 mountain sheep or bighorn, and 8,600 mountain goats.

The Dutch intend to erect a dike from the North Holland coast to Wieringen, thence to Friesland—a total length of 18¾ miles, which will facilitate the reclamation of nearly 500,000 acres of good loamy soil.

Doctors in a hospital at Christchurch, New Zealand, have discovered the heart, stomach and liver of a six-year-old boy on the wrong side. The boy is exceptionally healthy and all the organs are perfectly normal.

The county of Chester, in Pennsylvania, is the owner of a tree about four feet in height, located on the top of a chimney in the rear of the annex of the courthouse. It is thought a bird carried a seed of a catalpa tree to the chimney.

According to old records, coal was worked in Scotland for the first time in the year 1200, but was not actually mined until 1243. It was not popular for household use, however, until 1591, when the use of chimneys began to increase.

The greatest ocean depth yet found is 32,088 feet, at a point about 40 miles north of the island of Mindanao in the Philippines. There the ocean bottom is more than 11½ miles below the summit of Mt. Everest. In Europe the difference between the highest and lowest land is about 15,868 feet.

France began systematic tree planting along its national roads in the reign of Francis I, more than 300 years ago. When a contract is let for a new state road in France the specifications include the trees to be set out, and the contractor is responsible for his trees for two years after he sets them out.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

ALL FOR OTHERS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

LENA STRAUS was resting for she was tired—very tired. Exhausted might be a better word, as the day had been long and the work hard. Lena, a stolid plump woman, lay wearily back in the old armchair which she had drawn near the kitchen stove. She had put in a full day and deserved a rest even though her work was not yet finished.

The kitchen was a crowded room in the little cottage, crowded because it was Lena's place of business. It was filled with the odor of strong soapy water and steam. Only the last traces of the steam remained as the water in the tubs on the bench grew cold, but the smell was still there. Outside in the backyard were long lines of garments that had been rubbed and soaped until every speck of dirt had been washed out in those tubs in the kitchen. Lena washed for many people and Monday was always a hard day because so many of her customers wanted their laundry early in the week.

Lena did not rest long, for it was past dusk and the clothes must be brought inside and placed in baskets, the tubs must be emptied of cold water and the wringer must be wiped off and made ready for the next day's labor when more clothes must be washed. The boiler must be removed from the stove so the frying pan could take its place, and Lena could prepare a scanty greasy meal for herself. You must eat, no matter what happens, and if there is no one else to prepare the food, you must do it yourself no matter how tired.

Lena Straus was worried, and when she finally crawled in between the sheets of her bed in the tiny bedroom she could not go to sleep because she was worried. She fretted because of her work. She knew it was getting too much for her as now she never felt anything but tired. At one time she always awoke fresh and strong in the morning, no matter how tired she had been the night before, but now it seemed as if she were tired all the time, morning and evening.

Lena had had a hard row to hoe ever since she first began to sacrifice herself for others years ago. Her life had been one long sacrifice and what had it brought her? Nothing. Here she was, dependent upon herself for support. She made her living over the washtubs. Now Lena knew it was only the matter of a short time when that method of earning money would fail simply because she would be no longer physically able to work as she had been doing. After that, what? The poorhouse probably. Horrors! Lena couldn't think of life in the poorhouse. It would be better to die.

Lena Straus was raised an orphan with but one living relative, a brother who had been taken by an older family to raise. After her marriage to Jacob Straus, Lena had never seen this brother. He had gone away to another part of the world to make a fortune and no word had ever been heard from him.

When Lena began her married life she also began her life of sacrifice. Happiness had never entered the portals of her home. Her husband hated children, and Lena had two, a boy and a girl. Lena thought he hated her, too, but despite his cruel treatment she continued to live with him for the sake of the children. Many were the things she sacrificed for them, and chief among them was happiness. They only kept her tied to a brute.

When her two children, Tom and Louise, were entering their teens, Jacob Straus decided that they must quit school, go out and find work. He insisted, and Lena argued as she never had argued before, simply because she wanted her boy and girl to have an education and get a better start than she received when she was young. But Jacob was stubborn and set the day when they must quit school.

When that day came the children were gone. Jacob called as he stepped in the door, for he wanted to know whether they had found work. But they were gone and their mother was nowhere within sight or hearing. Lena had made another sacrifice for her children. Once she had decided to stay and live with Jacob for their sake; now she had decided to go away with them from him for their sake.

Jacob secured a divorce on grounds of desertion and married another woman who could be his household drudge. Lena went away and with a tiny sum of money she had managed to save she furnished a small cottage which she had rented and began to take in washings to make a living for her loved ones. Some day they would be old enough to help her, she thought, but now she must sacrifice for them.

And so the years passed. Lena sweated and toiled over hot soapsuds and rubbed the skin from her hands on the washboard while Tom and Louise attended school and got an education. When they grew up Tom went to work, but Lena did not take any of his money because she wanted him to save as much as possible to enable him to go into business. Louise got a job, too, but soon gave it up to get married to her employer.

Seldom did they come home to visit their mother, because Tom was too busy and Louise had moved to another town and had a family of her own to care for. Besides Lena's home was an unattractive place, as there was not much chance for her to make it attractive when there was so much work to do over the washtubs.

As Lena lay there in bed that night wondering what would become of her she thought of the sacrifices she had made, first for her husband and then her children. Jacob had gone his way and she had gone hers and the children—well, they just didn't understand. Not for a moment did Lena blame the children for the way they treated their mother.

Tom always managed to write at least twice a year and always asked how she was getting along, but never sent any money or came to see her. He was married now and was considered well-to-do in the large city to which he had gone. Louise sometimes wrote but never invited her mother to visit her or asked Lena whether she had enough to live on. It would mean sacrificing a little and Lena was the only one to do the sacrificing, as she was the mother and they the children.

The next morning Lena did not get up to begin her work. A neighbor, calling for her clothes, found her sick in bed. A physician came and announced that she could never work any more. An ambulance backed up to the door and Lena was taken to the county hospital. The rest of her life would be spent in the poorhouse unless the children helped her.

They didn't, neither one answering the letters of the county official in charge. So Lena was trying to smile as she lived among the other paupers, but found it difficult. All her sacrifices had been in vain. They meant hard work and constant toil to Lena, but nothing to those for whom the sacrifices had been made.

Then one day a letter came to Lena. It was from the attorneys of her brother, now deceased. It said his will had left all his fortune to her, or in case she was dead, to her children.

Lena read the letter and smiled. Then she made her last sacrifice. She relinquished all her rights to the estate in favor of her children. Tom and Louise then came to see her in the poorhouse, where she insisted on staying and paying her way, and they finally did ask her to come and live with them. But Lena refused. She would rather live in the poorhouse, she told them, and they didn't insist because they didn't want her that bad. All they wanted was money, money, money.

Poor Lena, the day before she died, said, "I'm happy because my children are happy. They have meant so much to me and are worth the sacrifices I made for them."

Were they?

Letter to All

Dear Cousins:

I want to take this opportunity, my last one, to write to you readers and writers of the Household page and thank you for all that you have done in making this page what it has been.

As you know, the announcement on the first page of this issue says this is the last number of the Toledo Weekly Blade. Circumstances are such that the publication of this paper must cease.

It is with regret that I am forced to discontinue my agreeable association with all of you through this page, but it must be done. It is the way of the world that there must be partings, no matter how sad they are. My hope is that the magazine, "Farm Life," which you will receive in lieu of the Blade, will meet with your approval and receive your support.

Again I want to thank you for your splendid co-operation in making the Boys and Girls, the Merry-Go-Round and the Poets' Corner the departments that they were, for without your help they couldn't have existed. I hope that you have been helped and cheered by them half as much as they have helped and cheered me. Although your names will not appear in the Blade again, they will be present forever on the pages of memory.

Goodbye to each and every one. Sincerely,

Your Aunt Martha Holden.

What Others Say

Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path.—Psalm 119:105.

Let us take up our work every man,
meet our fate with a cheer—
But the best is the clasped hands
of comrades when nightfall is
near.
The best is the rest and the friendship, the calm of the soul,
When the stars are in heaven and
the runner lies down at the
goal. —Bliss Carman.

I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me.—Prov. 8:17.

The true secret of happiness is not to escape toil and affliction, but to meet them with faith that through them the destiny of man is fulfilled, that through them we can even now reflect the image of our Lord and be transformed into His likeness.—Canon Westcott.

Truth is within ourselves; it takes
no rise
From outward things, whate'er you
may believe. —Browning.

BOYS AND GIRLS

BE EFFICIENT

I have been reading your corner for some time, but have never attempted to write anything. I am a country boy of 17 and a junior in high school. I think every boy and girl should strive for a better education, as it helps a person in every kind of work.

To be efficient in any undertaking is the highest of honors. It is a sure sign of co-operation between brain and muscle which is only secured by much study. To become a more efficient boy or girl one must develop the muscles by hard work and develop the brain by reading during spare time.

In this manner one may even gain a liberal education, for the school is not the only place to secure learning. There are things to be learned wherever we go, but if you cannot learn a thing one way, learn it another. All I want to say is, get a liberal education.

So long folks. See you in the funny paper.—A. C. F. of W. Va.

BIRD LIFE IN MARSHES

As soon as the ice vanishes in the spring the marshes become inhabited by our wild fowl. The mallard and the black ducks are the first to arrive. Soon bands of pintail arrive and baldpates make themselves known by their whistling notes. By the end of March the marshes contain the largest number of ducks. At this time at least 10 or 11 species can be seen.

The geese and great blue herons can be found almost as early as the ducks. During April and May the summer residents arrive. They are the bitterns and long-billed marsh wrens. June, the month most enjoyed by bird students, is when the birds of the marsh begin their nesting. The female marsh wren constructs her nest in the form of a ball made of closely woven cat tails. She is the noisest bird in the marsh, her gurgling g-r-e-e-e being heard from afar as she busies herself with her household duties.

Her door is a fashionable side entrance, very tiny and prim. The interior of her home is lined with softest down. Here she deposits her chocolate colored eggs, finely specked with light colored dots. The male makes many nests for her, but she refuses them all. This year I found 31 nests of the male and only three made by the female. Only the latter contained eggs.

One evening as I was walking through the marsh in search of an American bittern's nest my attention was attracted by a bluish object in the reeds before me. I quietly parted the foliage and beheld a Carolina rail. It had a short yellow bill and a black masked face. The lower portion had a bluish tinge while the upper was of olive brown. This bird, unlike the least bittern, who fled at once, but like the ordinary hen, permitted herself to be lifted from the nest. I found beneath her 11 speckled eggs. I visited her nest repeatedly and was delighted to find her successful with her brood. It was a pleasant sight to see her followed around the marsh by her 11 black-faced children.

On the opposite side of the marsh was the nest of a Virginia rail. She always fled when someone approached. The Sara rails have a more musical note than the Virginia and are most commonly heard before the nesting season. The Virginia rails begin their pig-like grunting at dusk as the muskrats are leaving their hiding places.

The marsh which I have described is thickly covered with reeds and underbrush and is crossed by an occasional waterway. Another bird sanctuary I frequently visit is a shallow lake bordered with cattails. It is filled with logs and snags which serve as excellent resting places for the birds. Two weeks ago I stole quietly through the woods on the west side of the lake. As I looked across the innumerable snags protruding from the water I observed a tall bird with white plumage, yellow bill and dark feet. It was the American egret. The following week others who were interested visited the marsh. Three of the egrets were seen besides a little blue heron which is also white at this time of the year. Both species are rare in Mahoning county.

Many interesting experiences and lasting worth while impressions can be received by an occasional stroll through the marshes at various seasons of the year. If you don't believe it, try it.—E. O. M. of Ohio.

STANDS UP FOR U. S.

I want a seat opposite to the one occupied by Mrs. William R., of Washington. Mrs. William R., you said you were a German. You also said Germany's best land was taken away from her. Please tell me what is the reason for this. She wanted to rule the world and declared war on France. Germany had made preparations for war, but France had not.

You knock, or try to knock the United States. Nearly all the civilized nations of the world were in that war and most of them on the side of France. But when the American boys shouldered their arms and sailed across the sea Germany was up against a proposition. She continued to lose battles until she was forced to make peace.

Did you say something? Why did the United States interfere? One good deed deserves another. In the days of the Revolutionary war we were assisted by France. If we had not obtained this help probably now we would be subjects of England.

You said that as a general rule American newspapers didn't speak the truth. As a general rule they do tell the truth. This nation is today one of the most prosperous of the world thanks to the brave spirit of American boys and to friendly France for helping us win independence. But there is no thanks for Germany, who destroyed many of our brave boys.

How many of the cousins agree with me? No matter hoy many Germans come here I will stand for the red, white and blue, for I am an—American Girl of W. Va.

RAPS NEWSPAPERS

I agree with you, Justa Mere Girl, concerning the newspapers. The modern newspaper is almost entirely devoted to the crimes and murders of the nation. Can one blame some poor souls for saying that the world is growing worse when they have every reason to believe it on account of "the mud and scum of things" brought to them daily through the newspapers? The reporters strive to fill their sensational tales with excitement and fascination. The editors know what the majority of the public want and in order to put out a well-sold paper they are willing to put any sort of writeups into their columns.

But the people—they are so accustomed to this sort of thing that they would really be surprised to pick up a newspaper without its tales of crimes. Many people, through the newspapers, gain a wrong impression of the world. They believe it to be a world of greed and evil, when it is really not, for there is a great deal more good in it than most people seem to think.

And to think that the front page, which should be the impression page, is filled with scandals and murders, and those beautiful little thoughts, if there are any, are given a back page. It doesn't seem right, does it?

If the editors, molders of public opinion, could only be big and good enough of mind to organize and agree to wipe those evil writeups from their columns and replace them with pure, noble thoughts, what a wonderful work they would be doing. The people would begin to see the good in the world and believe in their companions. The people would have good and beautiful thoughts to feed their minds upon and the souls of the whole world should burst forth from their pour knot-like buds into pure blooms.—Wood Nymph.

Child-birth

JUST how to ease much *unnecessary* suffering for yourself is one of the most important things in the world for you to know, right now, mother-to-be! Learn the simple truth; follow the simple method of an eminent physician who dedicated his life's work to this *great accomplishment* for your benefit!

"I was in labor only 25 minutes with my last child, but suffered agonies with three previous children," writes an enthusiastic mother who used "Mother's Friend."

Right now, from this day on, and right up to the day of *child-birth* "Mother's Friend" should be used.

FREE BOOKLET

Write Bradfield Regulator Co., Dept. B-A 7, Atlanta, Ga., for *free* booklet (sent in plain envelope) telling many things every expectant mother should know. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores. Full directions will be found with each bottle. Begin *now* and you will realize the wisdom of doing so as the weeks roll by.

Is Prize Indian Beauty

—Copyright P. & A. Photos.

THIS is Miss Melissa Parr (Wood Dove), one of the three most beautiful Indian girls selected in the American beauty contest of the Pendleton, Ore., round-up by Wallace Smith, artist and author. She belongs to the Umatilla tribe.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

ROLLING STONES

Everywhere you go you will find people who are discontented. They say, "Oh, if I could only go somewhere else." After they are there a while they go farther.

People are restless to be traveling. At least it's been that way with me. During the past three years I've had eight or 10 different jobs, ranging from factories to offices. I know one fellow who went away from home and stayed several years. He heard about me wanting to travel around from one job to another. He said that he had spent several years in traveling, and considered those years wasted.

Rex Beach wrote an article in which he said that sooner or later everyone has to settle down. You can't keep roaming forever, but I do believe that while a person is still young is when he should see the different parts of the country he desires.

If you get the kind of a job you want, try to work ahead in it. Some places you can't do that, and you stay year after year, not getting a bit farther than the day you started. No wonder the fellow gets disgusted and goes to hunt another job. But they say a fellow will get all he earns, so it is up to each person to make a success at the job he is employed to fill. Everybody won't stay at the bottom of the ladder for ever.

If you who are reading this are one of those "rolling stones" you will agree with me and try to tell others that they can't keep rolling and gain anything really worthwhile.

Just lift up your head,
Don't let it be said
That you failed where others made
fame;
Just keep up the fight
With all your might,
And in the end you'll win the game.
—Don Quixote.

AT A REVIVAL

The Dream Ship must be stranded off the treacherous Isle of Imagination along the shores of Indefinite Longings. She's extinct. Chip's car is in the same identical condition, so I wiped the dust and cobwebs from my old saddle, and, roping Glory, came, as it were, on "glorified" feet.

Gee, gosh! but you folks have been making the hair and rocks fly since I've been here. It will take a month of Sundays and a regiment of street cleaners to sweep up. What's new, anyway? I'm ready for anything as long as you don't use a stomach pump.

Moonglo, your church experience was amusing, to say the least. May I repeat mine? Oh, yes, I've been to church, but I didn't wear spurs. It was away back on Cabin creek, while there was a revival in progress. I sat with a friend in the last seat back but one. Near me and to the left sat a quiet little woman with a child about 10 years old, and I think we four were the only souls unconverted. Isn't that what you call it?

There was a sort of prayer meeting at first, the kind where the preacher calls on people all over the house. Jack got so scared I thought he'd have lockjaw. He was afraid he would be called upon. Then the preacher expounded on one of the hottest texts in the Scriptures. An old brother up in front began to moan, "Oh, oh Lord! Oh, oh Lord!"

Others took up the cry. A woman's scream — and then bedlam! Those people shouted and danced around until I thought the building would sure go to sticks. "I see Jesus! I see Jesus!" screamed one.

"Show Him to me. Sary, show Him to me!" screamed back her husband.

A very stout lady was jumping excitedly over all available space, hugging her husband and everyone else's in her religious fervor. She stopped in front of us. I felt my heart missing and knocking like a 10-year-old licorice cart, while Jack stiffened in anticipation. "Are you saved?" she yelled.

"Y-yes," I stammered, for I knew I'd been safe till then, but—"John Skinner, you old heathen, come up here and get converted!" Her great arm shot out and I thought I was being run through a threshing machine. When I could see straight again I found myself still safe, the human dreadnaught having merely reached over my shoulder to seize by the neck another victim whom she ungracefully escorted down the aisle.

Perhaps it was in my head, but the clamor seemed to increase every second. One of the mourners I noticed had thrown back his head, emitting a series of the most agonizing howls, his eyes on the ceiling. The little girl at my side looked up into my face and remarked innocently, "That un's got a coon up a tree."

I turned away hastily for the Irish was getting the best of me, and said to my pal, "Let's get out of here."

We were a mile away and going strong before the din of that revival faded into space. Jack looked at me and grinned. Something like a spring seemed to snap in me. Man, it does you good to laugh like we did—laughed till the horses got worried.

Well, I've stayed too long, as I did on Cabin creek. Come alive, Glory. Who! All right. Yip! Yip! So long. —Weary.

STYLES UNSIGHTLY.

Seeing your appeal for more letters, Aunt Martha, I will come again. I agree with Honeysuckle of W. Va., that tobacco is a filthy weed. One of the worst evils I have ever seen is people who have no more respect for the house of God than to spit on the floor in church. It is contrary to the laws of the land as it spreads disease and is unsightly as well. I am a young Christian who is trying to serve God the best I can and I do not wish to find fault with my neighbors, but I must say that if we violate the national laws, we violate the divine law.

All singing masters, class leaders, church members and sinners who have been guilty of this offense, think over this matter. You will have this to answer for some time. I am a young minister in my 20's and may be too radical on this subject but I wish to warn people of the punishment that may be given them.

If less were said about the bobbed hair girls and more said and done about the tight clothing and shoes of the majority of women today our fair sex would profit by it. Bobbed hair does not disfigure the body but the styles of today are injurious to the proper functioning of the organs and are unsightly to the eye.

I like to see people have hygienic habits.—Quincy of W. Va.

Snatches From W. B.

I live on a small farm with my mother and grandmother, as my father has been dead four years. Why don't more of the cousins from Tennessee write? Maybe they are asleep.—Tomboy of Tenn.

Rosebud of Conn., I think you are right about bobbed hair. I like to go bathing. How many of you cousins like to watch the moon rise from behind the mountains?—Black Eyes of W. Va.

Two of my pets are a little poodle dog called Bobby and a chicken I have named Biddy. We are going to move from our farm to town, and I hope I live near Jimmy. My hobbies are cooking, riding horses and reading—Daddy's Tomboy of W. Va.

I go to Sunday school every week and enjoy it more than anything I do. I am a lover of wild animals, flowers and all kinds of sports.—Baby of Bloody Fork.

To Wash Chiffons

To wash chiffon squeeze it gently in warm, soapy water until clean, then thoroughly rinse it in warm water in which a lump of sugar has been dissolved. This will give a little firmness after being ironed. It is best to dry the chiffon before ironing.

Chat With Cousins

There are all kinds of people in the world and because of this, there are all kinds of canes in it, too. Some people carry one kind of cane for one purpose and others carry another kind for another purpose. There are thick canes and thin canes, simple canes and elaborate canes, light canes and heavy canes. There are canes with gold knobs and canes with silver knobs and canes with no knobs at all.

There are necessary canes and unnecessary canes. There is the cane that a cripple carries to aid him in walking. It is necessary. The cane that is carried by the person who wants to "put on the dog" is unnecessary.

One young man carries a cane while his sprained ankle is gaining strength. You can see that he hates it and is waiting for the time when he can throw it aside and walk unaided. One old man carries a cane because he is crippled by rheumatism and needs it as he creeps along, leaning heavily upon it. His cane is a stout one. It is his third leg and is necessary, too, as an aid to his two infirm legs.

The blind person needs a cane, but it has different duty to perform. His two legs are good, but his eyes are sightless, so he carries a cane which takes the place of his eyes. It is nervously tapped on the pavement in front of him as he walks so that it may feel the obstacles in his path which his eyes cannot see.

Then we have the light, stylish cane. It is carried for effect by the fashionable man. He learns to pose with it gracefully hooked over one arm. It is an unecessary cane, as far as support is concerned, but very necessary for style.

We also have the cane that is carried to support dignity. We don't know why dignity needs support, but it evidently does in many cases.

There are canes and canes. We have all kinds of people and as long as we have them we will have all kinds of canes.

A. M. F. of W. Va. sends in some poems which we wish to thank her for, as it is the only way the Poets' Corner can be conducted. She enjoys reading the Household page and Rural Welfare the most. She has been a reader for a long time, as her grandmother has taken it for many years.

Thank you, Ethel of W. Va.

We know nothing of the ability of anyone to speak to the dead, Mrs. A. of S. C. We doubt very much if anyone in this world can talk to the dead. Of course there are some who believe it can be done, but it is difficult to prove they really do it. You had better consult with some farm loan bank for the answer to the other question. There is one for your district. Inquire of a banker in your town. He may be able to tell you.

E. J. F. of Pa. has read this paper 55 years. E. J. F. possesses a fireplace griddle which was used by her grandmother and which she still uses. She also has two bedspreads her grandmother wove from wool. A tin lantern is another possession. It must be nice to own a few of such relics, especially if you used them in the years gone or saw them used by your parents. They bring back the old times.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Mamma and Papa got to talking about agents one night after supper and from what I heard I guess I won't be no agent when I grow up, specially one of those which go round from one house to another. Mamma started it all by telling Papa how 15 agents rang the doorbell in one single day and she didn't get no time to darn his socks or fix the buttons on his best shirt cause she had to keep answering the doorbell.

Papa, he kind of coughed and said that was better than no excuse and Mamma said right back that she didn't know of no law which said she had to darn his socks. She shut him up by saying she had been fighting with 15 agents that day and she might as well end the day by fighting with a husband. Papa said he was glad she said he was her husband cause sometimes he thought she forgot she was, except on pay day.

Mamma then went on to tell about the agents. She said they sold nearly everything that nobody wanted which was ever invented. One wanted to sell coal which was needed but not wanted. There was broom agents, soap agents, needle agents, washing machine agents and every other kind in the world. Mamma said there must be about one thousand different kinds of soap cause there must be that many agents selling different kinds.

She told Papa about one man agent who put his foot in the door and wouldn't let her shut it in his face. Mamma said that was bad enough, but when he left, he said, "Goodbye, old lady." She said she wasn't no old lady and wasn't going to let no man call her one. Papa asked her what she bought from the agents and she didn't say nothing till he asked her again. Then she told him she bought five different things, but wouldn't tell him what they was cause he wouldn't know anyway.

Papa told her she was easy cause she only turned down one agent out of three, and Mamma fired back at him that he was always falling for insurance agents until now he had so much life insurance he wouldn't be happy till he was dead and got the best of the insurance companies. Papa said Mamma would be happy then, too, cause she would be rich after he died. She said money wouldn't mean nothing to her after he was gone,, and he agreed it wouldn't by saying she'd lose it to agents or some guy who'd marry her and spend it for her.—Jimmy.

The Popular Mirror

In these days of so many mirrors, it is well to know a few facts concerning them. Never hang a mirror where it faces a glare of light. The back of the mirror should be so protected that no light or water could possibly enter. When cleaning, be very careful about using so much water that it trickles in under the frame. A semi-dry method of cleaning is preferable. Hang the mirror where it adds most to the size as well as the attractiveness of the room.

POETS' CORNER

The Wind That Blew Cross the Wild Moor

One night when the winds did blow cold,
Blew bitter across the wild moor,
Young Mary, she came with her babe
Wandering home to her own father's door,
Crying, "Father, oh pray, let me in,
Take pity upon me, I implore
Or the babe at my bosom will die
From the winds that blow cross the wild moor."

"Oh why did I leave the fair cot
Where once I was happy and free,
Doomed to roam without friends or a home!
Oh, father, take pity on me."
But the father was deaf to her cry,
Not a voice or a sound reached the door,
For the watchdogs did howl and the wind
Blew biter across the wild moor.

Oh, how must the father have felt!
When he came to the door next morn,
There he found Mary dead and her child
Clasped close in its dead mother's arms.
In frenzy he tore his gray hair
As on Mary he gazed from the door
Saying, "There Mary has perished and died
From the winds that blow cross the wild moor."

The father in grief pined away,
The child to the grave soon they bore,
And there's no one lives there to this day
For the cottaze to ruin has gone.
And the villagers point out the spot
With the ivy vine over the door,
Saying, "There Mary perished and died
From the winds that blow cross the wild moor."

Cricket on the Hearth

Oh, the birds have flown away, and the flow'rs have died and with-er'd,
And the autumn leaves they now are falling fast;
As I sit alone tonight by the dear old hearthstone fire,
Fond mem'ries 'round my heart they sweetly cast.
'Twas there my dear old mother and my father sat at night,
While on the hearth the cricket it would sing
Its sad and lonely song 'till the embers died away,
Oh, my heart around those happy days doth cling.

CHORUS.

Listen to the cricket's singing on the hearth,
Recollections fond it brings of days once full of mirth;
Listen to the cricket's song, singing there tonight,
Could I only call them back, those happy days so bright!

Oh, 'twas when a boy at home in my mother's arms nested,
And I listen'd to the sweet songs she would sing;
As I sat upon her knee in those happy days so bright,
Sweet thoughts of her to me they ever bring,
Oh, happy were those days to me so full of childish glee,
When ev'ry moment pass'd in joyous mirth;
They'll never return, those sunny days to me,
When the cricket sung its song upon the hearth.

Kingdom Coming

Say, darkies, hab you seen old massa
Wid the muffstash on his face,
Go long de road some time dis mornin'
Like he gwine to leave de place?
He seen a smoke way up de ribber,
Where de Linkum gunboats lay;
He took his hat an' lef beery sudden
An' I spec he's run away!

CHORUS.

De massa run! Ha! Ha!
De darky stay! Ho! Ho!
It mus' be now de Kingdom comin'
In de year of Jubilo!

He six foot one way, four foot tudder,
An' he weight tree hundred pound;
His coat so big he couldn't pay de tailor,
An' it won't go half way round.
He drill so much they call him Cap'n,
An' he get so dreffel tanned
I spec he try an' fool dem Yankees
For to tink he's contraband.

De darkies feel so lonesome libbing
In de log house on de lawn,
Dey move der tings to massa's parlor
For to keep it while he's gone.
Dar's wine and cider in de kitchen,
An' de darkies dey'll hab some;
I suppose dey'll all be confiscated
When de Linkum sojers come.

De oberseer he make us trouble,
An' he dribe us round a spell;
We lock him up in de smokehouse cellar,
Wid de key frown in de well.
De whip is lost, de handcuff broken,
But de massa'll hab his pay;
He's ole enough, big enough, ought to know better
Dan to went an' run away.

I Wonder If She's Waiting

Just a year ago I stood beside the river,
And the girl I loved was standing by my side;
I had brought her there to tell her I must leave her,
But would soon return and claim her for my bride.
The moon shone clear and bright upon the water,
As tearfully she promised she'd be true;
It was there beside the rustic bench we parted,
Her last words were: "Good-by; I'll wait for you."

CHORUS.

I wonder if she's waiting, the girl I left behind;
I wonder if she's watching with weary, troubled mind,
The moonlight on the river, the bench beneath the tree;
I wonder if she loves me still and is waiting there for me.

From my breast I take a faded little flower;
'Tis the rose my darling wore when last we met;
And I promised her I'd treasure it forever,
Though 'tis withered now and dead, I have it yet.
Perhaps some other love strolls by the river
With her who promised me she would be true,
And perhaps she did not mean it when she whispered
Those parting words, "Good-by, I'll wait for you."

"Love Thy Neighbor"

By R. H. Stoddard.

" 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,'
When at dawn I meet her,
As by the garden wall she stands
And gives me flowers across the wall,
My heart goes out to kiss her hands—
Are hands or flowers the sweeter?
I'm ready at her feet to fall,
Or like a clown to labor!
Better than I love myself
Do I love my neighbor."

" 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,'
When at dawn I meet him,
As by the garden wall he stands
And takes my flowers across the wall,
My soul's already in his hands—
It flew so fast to greet him!
And O! I grow so proud and tall,
And my heart beats like a tabor!
Better than I love myself
Do I love my neighbor."

The House by the Side of the Road

BY SAM WALTER FOSS.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls like stars that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze a path
Where highways never ran;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by;
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I;
I would not sit in the scorner's seat
Nor hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press on with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife;
And I turn not away from their smiles and their tears,
Both are parts of an infinite plan;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height,
That the road stretches on through the long afternoon
And passes away to the night;
Yet still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that mourn,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man that lives alone.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by;
They are weak, they are strong, wise, foolish, so am I;
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

Elbow Room

Twelve hundred miles, its length and breadth,
The four-square city stands;
Its gem set walls of jasper shine,
Not made with human hands.
One hundred miles its gates are wide,
Abundant entrance there—
With fifty miles of elbow room
On either side to spare.

CHORUS

When the gates swing wide on the other side,
Just beyond the sunset sea,
There'll be room to spare as we enter there;
Room for you and room for me.
For the gates are wide on the other side,
Where the flowers ever bloom;
On the right hand, on the left hand—
Fifty miles of elbow room.

A sinner saved by grace may leave
His haunts of sin and shame;
And proudly pass through yonder gates
By faith in Jesus' name.
Abundant will his entrance be
Into that city fair—
With fifty miles of elbow room
On either side to spare.

That four-square city I shall see
When done with toil and time—
Sometimes it seems I almost hear
The bells of glory chime.
'Twill not be long till I shall pass
Through yonder gates so fair—
With fifty miles of elbow room
On either side to spare.

Sometimes I'm cramped and crowded here,
And long for elbow room;
I want to reach some altitude
Where fairer flowers bloom,
This will be mine when I shall pass
Into that city fair—
With fifty miles of elbow room
On either side to spare.

Mixing With Martha

Fish Bechamel.

Melt four tablespoons butter, add one-quarter cup sifted pastry flour, one-half teaspoon salt and a few grains pepper and cook until smooth and creamy, stirring constantly. Do not allow the flour to brown. Gradually add one cup of good fish broth and one cup of cream and cook until smooth and creamy, stirring constantly.

Chopped Pickles.

Three quarts ripe tomatoes, three quarts green tomatoes, three red peppers, one quart onions (after chopped), one small cabbage, three bunches celery, three pints vinegar, three pints granulated sugar, one-half cup mustard seed, one-half teaspoon each of cinnamon and cloves. Measure the tomatoes after putting through grinder or cutting in fine pieces. Chop, or put all the ingredients through grinder, and let stand over night with a good cup of salt. In the morning drain off. Add the sugar, vinegar, mustard seed and let boil one-half hour after it starts to boil well. Put in fruit jars.

NERVOUS, RUN-DOWN MOTHERS

Worn Out Caring for Children and Housework—See how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helps

Indianapolis, Indiana.—"I was in a very nervous and run-down condition while nursing my baby, and hearing some talk of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I began taking it. From the second bottle I noticed a big improvement, and I am still taking it. I am not a bit nervous now, and feel like a different person. It is a great medicine for any one in a nervous, run-down condition and I would be glad to give any one advice about taking it. I think there is no better medicine and give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. ANNA SMITH, 541 W. Norwood St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The important thing about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is that it does help women suffering from the ailments common to their sex.

If you are nervous and run-down and have pains in your lower parts and in your back, remember that the Vegetable Compound has relieved other women having the same symptoms. For sale by druggists everywhere.

GOLD SOUGHT IN SHASTA MUD

Glacial Torrents May Make This Mountain a Secondary Peak.

Is California on the eve of a new geological period?

Scientists discussed this possibility with interest following the spectacular erosion of historic Mount Shasta by a "wild" glacier, which during the last six weeks has torn up thousands of tons of soil from the peak.

Hundreds of thousands of years ago, according to geologists, the mighty mountain ranges of the Pacific coast were formed by the shrinking of the crust of the earth.

Later came a glacial age, when gigantic masses of ice poured down from the mountain ranges as a result of an unusual period of winter, which piled up snow and ice in such quantities that finally they succumbed to the force of gravity.

Today Mount Shasta has turned loose another glacier. Only this time it is pouring down the slopes as a result of one of the dryest and hottest summer seasons in many years.

As the glacier reaches the lower levels of the slopes, it is transformed into a giant river of mud, carrying everything before it.

McCloud, a little settlement perched on one of the lower slopes of the mountain, has been intermittently swept by masses of mud, which today are piled up over thousands of acres.

May Wash Down

Scientists declare that Mount Shasta in in danger of losing its position as one of the highest peaks in the United States.

Should the glacial flow continue, they claim, it will be only a question of time before a good part of the 14,380 feet that make up its altitude will have been washed down into the lower valleys.

Mount Shasta is unlike other glacier-harboring peaks in that it is of soft geological formation.

Other mountains pour down uncounted millions of tons of snow and ice each year, but, because of the hardness of their rock, lose only an imperceptible amount of their body.

Shasta, being soft in comparison with those other peaks, has already lost enough of its top soil to make its changed topography noticeable to experienced observers.

May Bare Gold.

Scientists claim that it is only a question of time before the mighty summit will succumb to the steady action of the elements and become a secondary mountain peak.

Pioneer settlers of the region around Mount Shasta were interested recently in the glacial flow for another reason—gold.

Mount Shasta is known to be in California's historic gold belt, from which in years gone by millions of dollars' worth of the precious metal was extracted by placer miners.

The rushing glacier is today tearing up 20 and 30 feet of surface soil at various points, revealing the ancient beds of mountain streams long since buried.

Because mountain torrents are regarded as the most promising sources of the raw gold, which is torn out of the ground by the swiftly moving waters and deposited on the creek bottoms over which in time deposits of sediment are placed, prospectors are examining the path of the glacier these days with a great deal of interest.

VISUALIZATION GOOD TEACHER

Milwaukee Museum Has Excellent Results in Experiments.

How the Milwaukee public museum is aiding in teaching by visualization was described by Dr. S. A. Barrett, head of the museum, in a recent visit to New York.

"Somehow," said Dr. Barrett, "people believe most what they can see. They appear to trust their sight more than any other senses. Throughout the centuries of human progress those religions which have had the most symbols, images, rituals and ceremonies have had the most followers.

"A schoolboy may be taught history out of a book, but it is far more interesting for him if it is visualized, and that is what we are doing at the Milwaukee public museum.

"The groups representing dramatic moments and modes of living at different periods in the history of the United States are lifelike models and correct to the last detail.

"In a group representing the Battle of Lexington the uniforms of the soldiers—officers and men—are complete, even the belt-buckles being truly reproduced. The painted background carries the idea still further, for the houses are copied from styles used in the period represented.

"It certainly is vastly more interesting for a child to see the Battle of Lexington than to read about it. The memory of the things he has seen will linger after the printed words are long forgotten.

"That these visualized lessons are popular is attested by the fact that 300 to 500 school children have two-hour lessons in visualized history each day at the museum. The first lesson is spent in hearing a talk and seeing motion pictures. Then the children are taken to a group that has to do with the part of history they may be studying."

The museum also contains a motion picture film library, from which educational films are loaned to schools.

President of France Praises Globe Fliers

President Doumergue of France has sent a cable dispatch to President Coolidge expressing the admiration of France for the achievement of the United States army fliers in encircling the globe. The message said the energy, endurance and professional skill of the airmen were characteristic of the United States army and navy.

Prince of Wales Gives Girl Polo Pony

DIANA GUEST

Aren't some people lucky? Take, for instance, little Diana Guest of Wheatley Hills, L. I. The Prince of Wales personally presented her with a polo pony. The prince's ponies were stabled on the place of F. Ambrose Clark in Westbury, near her home. Miss Guest, who is the daughter of Captain the Honorable Frederick Guest, a brother of Lord Wimborne, accompanied the prince to look over the ponies. She stopped before the stall of one the prince calls "Ashby" and said enthusiastically: "What a beautiful horse." "Would you like the pony?" asked the prince, diffidently. "It's yours," he said.

HUSSEIN'S CANDIDACY OPPOSED BY MOSLEMS

Opposition by the Moslems of India to the pretentions of King Hussein of the Hedjaz to the caliphate, has been pronounced since Hussein came up to Maan, Transjordania, and proclaimed himself caliph in succession to Sultan Abdul Mejid, banished by the National Assembly at Angora.

The Moslems of India are so strong numerically and politically so important that no candidate for the caliphate may hope for success without their endorsement. Hussein, the most ambitious aspirant, has realized this from the beginning and has made numerous attempts to win the India Moslems over to his side. So far the leading Moslems in India have remained aloof from the caliphate controversy, except to indicate that they did not view with favor Hussien's aspirations. Nor are they in favor of King Fuad, of Egypt, another aspirant to the caliphate throne.

"There is not a single person in India who is satisfied with either King Hussein or King Fuad," said Honorable Haji Chowdhuri Mohammed Ismael Khan, member of the council of state and chairman of the district board in Backergunge, when interviewed in Jerusalem. "Such India leaders as Mowlana Showkat Ali and Mahammed Ali are opposed to King Hussein for his pretentions to the caliphate. The Indians are against the Hashemite family. They want a caliph elected by all the Moslems and not one representative of a few million Moslem Arabs and Bedouin tribes."

From what Ismael Khan said it is clear that the extremist Arab leaders of Palestine — who seem inclined to lean on the Moslems of India in their struggle against British rule and the Zionist reconstruction policy—are not likely to get much support in this quarter. Khan asserted that the Moslems of India desire to see an Arab federation, but it not their intention to push the political ambitions of Palestinian Moslems.

Hussein, on the other hand, continues to show his determination to recruit Moslem support in India and is said to be willing even to throw over the Anglo-Arab treaty, if this would please the Indians. A recent report from Mecca had it that Hussiens' representative in London, who had come to the Hedjaz with a copy of the Anglo-Hedjez pact, was leaving Hussein's capital without the potentate's signature to the document, because Hussein was understood to be waiting to see what the Moslem Indians thought of his caliphate condidature before making a definite alliance with Britain.

Gotham Dance Halls Ask City for Czar

Organized to improve conditions in public ballrooms which the Women's City club recently condemned, the Metropolitan Dance Hall association last week put a voluntary taboo upon the slow fox-trot and the "closed" club operated under "stag and hostess" rules.

A city official will be offered the title of czar over all public jazz palaces and a member of the Women's City club will be asked to volunteer for the crown of czarina, said the dance hall men. One of the first moves of the new association will be to require that hostesses, or dancing teachers, at all places which display the "men only" sign for customers, be at least 20 years old.

The dance hall proprietors undertook to explain anent the complaint of the women's club investigators concerning the pay of such hostesses, that in the larger and better ballrooms they received from four to six cents per dance and that, since turns were short and encores went unheeded, they averaged from 50 to 70 dances an evening, thereby earning "a decent living wage."

DIRIGIBLE 'PORT' BUILT ON COAST

Mooring Mast 180 Feet in Height Is Installed at Camp Lewis.

The Pacific Northwest "port" for the Shenandoah, and any other heavier-than-air craft the navy or army may send to this section, is ready on the Camp Lewis military reservation, about 10 miles south of Tacoma, Wash.

The port consists of a mooring mast 180 feet high, together with the necessary machinery to handle a dirigible and to supply it with helium gas and fuel. It is expected that the Shenandoah will be on Puget Sound soon.

The great mooring mast is situated on a prairie which affords plenty of room to maneuver the largest dirigibles. The mast itself is a great tube of steel, firmly imbedded in the earth and held in place by cables anchored in concrete blocks. Twenty surge lines, also anchored in concrete and handled by gasoline engines, will hold any dirigible that is tied to the mast.

On top of the mast is a large swivel to which the dirigible is connected and which can be moved about according to the direction of the wind. The top, 180 feet high, is covered with a battery of floodlights which will illuminate the field for a mile in every direction.

Running up alongside the mast proper are three large pipes. These will carry gas, water and gasoline to the airship.

IMBRIE'S SLAYER SHOT BY SQUAD

Persia Pays for U. S. Envoy's Death With Life of Soldier.

The state department was notified by cable last week of the execution by a firing squad at Teheran, Persia, of Private Morteza, Persian army transport corps, convicted by court martial of having been implicated in the murder of American Vice Consul Robert W. Imbrie.

The execution occurred last week at the Kasr Kadjar barracks, just outside of Teheran and "in the presence of the entire garrison."

An interpreter from the American legation witnessed the execution. The soldier was arrested soon after the attack on Consul Imbrie and tried before the special military tribunal which investigated Imbrie's death at the hands of a fanatical mob July 18. Morteza was sentenced to death Aug. 8, the specific offense of which he was convicted being announced as follows:

"Having incited the mob to kill Vice Consul Imbrie, having disregarded the orders of Second Lieutenant Mustapha Khan and the noncommissioned officer, Mohamed Ali Khan, who three times ordered him to desist and pulled him out of the mob and having nevertheless persisted in attacking."

At the time of the execution a letter was read to the garrison from Prime Minister Sardar Sepah, who also holds the war portfolio in the Persian cabinet in which he emphasized that the execution was for military insubordination.

The garrison commander followed with an address to the troops, stating that Morteza had been guilty not only of not assisting the military to defend Imbrie, but also of preventing such defense, disobeying his superiors and participation in the attack on the American official.

MILLION IDLE; WINTER NEAR

Britain Admittedly at Sea Over Providing Work for Jobless.

Great Britain's army of more than a million jobless people is facing the fifth winter of unemployment. The permanent solution of this post-war problem is as far away as ever, in the opinion of economists.

Inasmuch as three different governments — Coalition, Conservative and Labor—have dealt with the question, which still awaits solution, it would appear to the detached observer that the problem is one of after-war economics rather than partisan politics.

The Labor government, not without pride, points to the latest unemployment figures available—1,149,100—as about 120,000 less than for the corresponding figures a year ago.

The crux of the question, according to a spokesman for the Labor government, lies in the ship-building, cotton and engineering industries which have never recovered from the disruption in which they were found at the close of the war.

This spokesman declared that Britain's army of more than a million jobless never can be put to work until the solution of the problem of German reparations has restored the economic equilibrium not only of Germany, but of Europe and the world. Closely akin to this problem, in the view of economists of the Labor party, is the question of trade relations with Russia.

The unemployment dole is regarded by both philanthropists and economists as a necessary evil—inadequate to take care of the needs of its recipients and demoralizing because payments are made without any return in labor.

National Guards Ask for Increases

A conference with Secretary Weeks has been arranged for by a committee from the National Guard association to protest against elimination from war department budget figures of increases in appropriations to be used for the national guard.

The committee, which will be headed by Brigadier General Rickford, president of the association and adjutant general of the Maryland national guard, it was stated may also see President Coolidge.

The conference will be held about the middle of the month and before budget figures are approved finally by the President.

The war department has already issued orders that recruiting for the guard in 24 states and the District of Columbia and Porto Rico be suspended for the remainder of the year. Funds provided in the current army appropriations were estimated on the basis of an average strength for the national guard of 175,000 men, but actual enrollment in the guard is now in excess of 180,000, and states which are already up to above their quotas under the 175,000 average figure have been instructed to stop recruiting.

Filipinos Adopt U. S. Toothbrush

Next to the public school system, the Filipino has taken most kindly to the use of the tooth brush and only the more ignorant abstain from its daily use.

When the Americans entered Manila in 1898 there were but four dentists in the archipelago, and when a molar ached the average citizen went to a blacksmith shop and had it extracted.

During the insurrection both natives and Spaniards who noticed the American soldier carrying a toothbrush in the band of his hat were apt to remark: "What filthy people these Yankees must be!"

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GEISHA SEEKS OLD LAURELS

Tokio Art Colony Plans Sweeping Changes to Raise Standards.

Geisha, of the famous Shimbashi district, in Tokio, are seeking to regain their former reputation as artists in the realm of samisen music, flower arrangement, the tea ceremony and other of the arts of Old Japan. So says Hanaka, long one of the most famous of the geisha in probably the most exclusive district of the capital.

The Shimbashi geisha feel that many members of their profession are not so accomplished today as formerly, and for that reason are seeking to raise their own artistic level. The first step to be taken is the improvement of samisen music, which, they believe, will retain its popularity in spite of the growing fondness of the Japanese for Western music.

Another step is the establishment of the Embujo, a large theater already under way at Kobikicho, Tsukiji. The geisha of Tokio will stage a performance there each season resembling the Miyako O-dori held each April by the geisha at Kyoto. The theater is to cost half a million yen and is being financed by a stock company, with the geisha and tea-houses of the capital as stockholders.

"I am of the opinion that a sweeping change must be made in the present manner of entertainment," said Hanaka. "The entertainment house should be in accord with the spirit of the times. I have my own ideas as to how a geisha house should be operated, but I lost my small fortune during the earthquake and will not be able to carry out my plans."

According to her plans, her model geisha house should contain both foreign and Japanese style of rooms, in order to suit all customers. Artistic entertainment would be given to those who wished it, or if not the geisha would merely amuse their patrons.

JAPAN TO FACE PROBLEM ALONE

Has No Intention Now of Throwing Alien Tilt Into League.

Foreign Minister Shidehara of Japan announced last week that "Japan has no intention of submitting the American immigration problem to the League of Nations for adjudication," in an interview with International News Service.

"Japan's objection to the original arbitration protocol at the Geneva conference was a matter of principle," Shidehara said.

"The league was created to minimize the chances of war. If this aim is realized, league competency should as a matter of principle be extended to all varieties of differences between nations.

"Our stand was not at all inspired by the ulterior intention of lining up the world's nations against America in connection with the enactment of Japanese exclusion provisions of the immigration law."

The foreign office has not received details of the compromise effected at the league meeting although unofficial accounts of the amendment appearing in the local press were received so favorably that an approval of the draft is expected.

(Copyright, 1924, by I. N. S.)

Rumanian King Now Heads Greek Church

King Ferdinand of Rumania is to succeed the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia as guardian of the Holy Sepulchre on behalf of the Greek Catholic church. The honor was conferred upon him by the Patriarch Damianas, who arrived in Bucharest last week.

Since the death of Nicholas the post has been vacant. The title falls to Ferdinand owing to the fact that Rumania at present is the chief Greek Catholic orthodox power.

DE VALERA SEES UNITED IRELAND

Nation Under Centralized Government Is His Present Ambition.

Eamonn De Valera, leader of the Irish Republicans, in an exclusive interview with International News Service recently said that Ulster must come under the jurisdiction of a supreme Irish parliament at Dublin.

This is the first interview granted by De Valera since his release from prison and it comes at a timely moment as the English parliament met in London Tuesday to take up Free State-Ulster boundary disputes.

De Valera asserts that a republic already exists in Ireland. All Ireland, he said, must be one sovereign state.

"We will not admit that any part of the territory of this nation can be cut off from the national state," said the Republican chieftain. "The position of the Republican cabinet always has been this: We are willing to grant Ulster a parliament for its own local affairs with as large a measure of autonomy as is consistent with unity and the sovereignty of the Irish Free State. We are willing to give similar parliaments to Munster, Leinster and Connaught, if the people of these provinces desire them.

"But all must accept and operate under the sovereign jurisidiction of one supreme parliament to which will be reserved certain well-defined national powers. There can be only one sovereign Irish state."

De Valera indicated his belief that the Free State is tottering and that the next election would result in the return of a majority of Republicans to the Dail Eireann.

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FRENCH WOMEN FREED OF TOIL

Tendency to Put Heavier Tasks on Their Shoulders Is Disappearing.

French women unmistakably are rising in mere man's estimation. They have not yet been put upon the pedestal from which the American woman presides, according to the French point of view, but they are receiving more and more consideration.

The Paris city council has just decided that street cleaning is too hard work for the women who are accustomed to doing it. It is a picturesque sight for onlookers, true enough, but it certainly is not a woman's work.

"Let mother do it," is too often the slogan on this side of the water. It usually turns out that the so-called weaker sex is doing the hardest labor.

Women Do Hardest Work.

Go to the great markets early in the morning, and you will see who is handling the heaviest sacks and baskets of fruit and vegetables.

Watch the crowds coming in at any railway station. More often than not mother will be seen trudging along under most of the luggage. The women are as much to blame as the men for this condition of things. They take the initiative, and the men allow them to do it.

"Chauffeuses" on Increase.

"Chauffeuses" fast are increasing the number of their ranks. Women are seen very often at the taxi-wheel in the French capital, most of them first-rate drivers, although perhaps more apt than men are to lose their heads in an emergency. On the other hand, they are much more careful than the men.

Women are invading also the profession of railway guards. Recently 15 applied for posts on the North line, something never before heard of in the history of the company.

Wants Columbus Day to Be International

An international campaign to make Columbus day, Oct. 12, an annual holiday celebrated throughout the United States and all Central and South American countries was launched last week.

The drive was inaugurated by the International Pan-American commission, composed of North and South Americans interested in developing closer Pan-American relations. Their objective is the celebration annually, beginning with Oct. 12, of a joint Columbus day and Pan-American day. John Barrett, chairman of the committee, said President Coolidge had indorsed the plan in a letter dated Sept. 25.

16 Cousins Lose in Fight for Estate

Sixteen cousins of the late Delevan Smith, Indianapolis publisher, lost an extended legal battle to break the will of the newspaper owner when Circuit Judge Claire C. Edwards ordered a jury to bring in a verdict that the will in dispute was the last will of Mr. Smith.

The contestants who were not mentioned in the document which disposed of an estate valued at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, charged Mr. Smith had been unduly influenced by some of the beneficiaries and that the document had been altered after attesting witnesses signed it. The estate was left to employes of the Indianapolis News, friends and charity.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

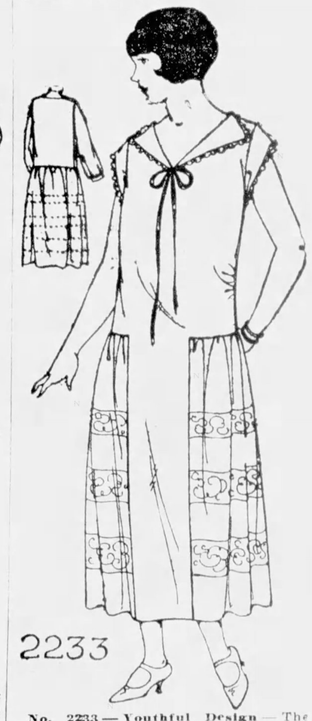
IF YOU want a practical all-day dress that's chic and becoming there is nothing better than No. 2218, one of those dresses that buttons down the front and is suitable for the business woman, housewife and school girl. It can be made of a soft woolen material trimmed with a gay plaid or of fine twill with satin trim. A charming style for parties and dances is No. 2233. Girls 6 to 14 will be delighted with a dress like No. 2221 which is like the new grown-up models, both in line and detail.

No. 2218—Favorite Model—The pattern for No. 2218 is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 3⅛ yards of 40-inch material with 1⅝ yards of 20-inch contrasting is required. Price 15c.

No. 2224—Tunic Blouse—The tunic blouse patern No. 2224 can be had in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 2⅝ yards of 40-inch material is required. Price 15c.

No. 2221—School Frock—The pattern for No. 2221 takes 2 yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard 27-inch contrasting to make it in the 8-year size. Both long and short sleeves are provided in pattern. Price 15c.

No. 2214—Apron—The diagram shows the garment after cutting—you see, it cuts entirely in one piece. It's both easy to make and easy to launder. The pattern No. 2214 is cut in sizes small, medium and large. In the medium size, 2 yards 40-inch material with 7 yards of trimming is required. Price 15c.



No. 2233—Youthful Design—The dress patern No. 2233 is cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 3 yards of 40-inch material with 5¾ yards of banding, is required. Price 15c.

No. 2193—Tunic Dress—This tunic dress, the patterns for which cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, is made with the latest and most popular sleeve—long, tight-fitting, ending in a flare cuff over the hand. A plaid woolen material, repcloth, twill and crepes are good materials from which to make your choice for this style. In the 36-inch size, 4¾ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting are required. Price 15c.

Chaucer Manuscript Returned to Owners

America has lost one of the finest Chaucer manuscripts existing, it recently having been brought back to England and to its rightful owners by a detective.

It consists of 308 leaves of vellum, bearing, closely written, Chaucer's poems including "The Canterbury Tales."

It was in the possession of a "college near New York," which bought it recently from a New York dealer who paid a London dealer $4,000 for it. The Londoner had bought it for $200 from a Belgian refugee, who stole it during the war from Lord Cardigan's library at Deene Park, near Peterborough.

The detective returned it to Lord Cardigan's heirs.

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MUTT AND JEFF — There Seem to Be a Few American League Fans Around at That — By "BUD" FISHER

MUTT, I'LL BET YOU $100 THAT THE AMERICAN LEAGUE WINS THE WORLDS SERIES!
YOU'RE CRAZY!
YOU'RE A BIT BALMY TO BET ON THEM! EVERYBODY SAYS THE NATIONAL LEAGUE WILL WIN THE SERIES EASY AS PIE!
BUT THE AMERICAN LEAGUE LOOKS GOOD TO ME!
BUT LISTEN! EVERYBODY IS BETTING ON THE NATIONAL LEAGUERS! IT'S A PIPE! NATIONAL LEAGUE MONEY IS GOING BEGGING AND I'LL PROVE IT TO YOU!
HOW?
WELL, WATCH! I'VE FIFTY BUCKS THAT SAYS THE NATIONAL LEAGUE COPS THE BIG SERIES!! DO I HEAR ANY TAKERS?
I'LL TAKE IT!
I SPOKE FIRST! I'LL TAKE THAT BET!
I'LL TAKE THAT BET, BO!
YOU'RE ON, KID!
Fisher
(Copyright, 1924, by H. C. Fisher) Great Britain Rights Reserved

USES LIGHT TO TREAT DISEASE

Doctor Says Body Stations Tune In for Sun Messages Bearing Health.

Sixty thousand cases of hay fever, bronchial asthma, rickets, fractures, wounds and industrial injuries have been cured by American physicians and surgeons during the last two years with new instruments that furnish artificial light and heat many times more intense than natural sun light, A. J. Pacini, Chicago, told a meeting of the Health Section of the annual safety congress of the National Safety council, in session in Louisville, Ky. Dr. Pacini formerly was chief of the X-ray section of the United States public health service.

One of the new instruments, the ultra-violet lamp, accomplishes in 15 seconds what natural sunlight required two days to complete, Dr. Pacini said. Hay fever, one of the diseases he listed as susceptible to treatment by the new methods, is a cause of industrial disability which is demanding more and more attention, it was said.

Sun Broadcasts Health.

Dr. Pacini described the sun as being in effect a huge broadcasting station that is perpetually sending out wave lengths of heat and light. These waves are received by the human body which is supplied with different forms of receiving stations, each station being "tuned in" to the proper wave length. The messages received at the surface of the body are transmitted along the nerve fibres to the various internal organs and there they effect a balancing of the functions of the organs thus bringing about a normal condition.

This modern scientific method of healing injuries and disease grew out of the experience with the rehabilitation of World war veterans in which work Dr. Pacini has been at authority.

Lists Accident Toll.

Eighty-four thousand lives were lost in the United States last year as the result of accidents. The death toll amounted to 1,462 per week or 209 per day. Automobile accidents head the list with 37 deaths per day. Falls killed 36 a day, drowning 10 and railroad accidents 18.

These figures, supplied by Louis J. Gribbon, New York, chairman of the committee on public accident statistics, show that the annual cost of fatal accidents vary from $15 to $25 per capita, he said.

Miss Guy Kelcey, Elizabeth, N. J., manager of the traffic engineering department said that from a study of records covering many cities and towns it was indicated that most accidents occur in business or congested areas or along heavily traveled streets.

High Death Rate.

"Most accidents occur at street intersections," he said, "and three-fourths of these result in property damage only. Half the injuries and deaths due to autos appear to be in the middle classes. From one-third to one-half of these obviously are 'jay walkers.'

"Japan's accident death rate is 144 deaths per million of population. England and Wales has a rate of 321 per million of population.

"The automobile death rate in Italy is more than five times the rate in Japan."

Says Yankee Guests Lead Britons Astray

Americans are debauching Britons, spurt Sundays, Sir Herbert Samuel, M. P., charges. He introduced resolutions against Sabbath encroachment at the Anglican and Free Church conference in London.

He blamed rich American cousins entertained in English homes for leading hosts astray.

In the poorer districts, he said, the incursion of Eastern Europeans was accountable.

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Boils!

"Ouch"

S.S.S. will rid you of boils, pimples, blackheads and skin eruptions!

DON'T CLOSE your eyes to the warning which Nature gives when angry, painful boils appear on your neck, face or other parts of your body. Boils, pimples and so-called skin disorders are the result of an impoverished condition of the blood and are not to be trifled with.

It is nothing more than folly to expect to get absolute relief from the use of local treatments, such as ointments, salves, etc. Such remedies may afford temporary relief but you want more than relief; you want a remedy which will rid you forever of the torturing disorders. And the one remedy which has no equal is S.S.S.

S.S.S. stops boils and keeps them from coming. S.S.S. builds blood-power! That is what makes fighting blood. Fighting blood destroys impurities. It fights boils. It fights skin eruptions—pimples, blackheads, eczema! It always wins! S.S.S. has been known since 1826 as one of the greatest blood builders, blood cleansers and system strengtheners ever produced. There are no unproven theories about S.S.S., the scientific results of each of its purely vegetable medicinal ingredients are admitted by authorities. Begin taking S.S.S. today and clear your skin of those blood disorders!

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

The Toonerville Trolley

FOX
"NOW WHERE DID THEY THROW TH' BOTTOM PART OF THIS STOVE.
ED PRINDLE WHO LIVES NEAR THE VILLAGE ASH DUMP IS AUTHORITY FOR THE STATEMENT THAT THE CAR WILL PROBABLEY HAVE A LARGER STOVE THIS FALL
(Copyright, 1924, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

UNITED STATES WARS UPON RUM RUNNERS OFF ATLANTIC COAST

The United States is at war.

The waters off New Jersey is the principal scene of fighting.

The enemy, as he is officially termed, is the smuggler.

Nothing for publication is given out by either side.

The government is operating as secretly as possible because it is convinced the enemy has a capable "intelligence corps."

Enemy Says Nothing.

The enemy is saying nothing because he has no rights under any law. He is a real outlaw.

The government is winning. All the casualties have been on the side of the enemy. His hired men have been killed and wounded and his craft destroyed, according to "under cover" reports.

The smuggler of liquor, narcotics and immigrants is "up against it" just as certainly as were the enemy in the World war.

Rammed and Shelled.

He is being rammed and shelled by coast guard men who are convinced that he is a "rat;" that smugglers belong only in prison or at the bottom of the sea, and that the only way to make them respect the United States and its laws is to shoot the respect into them.

Substitute rifles for fingers. If you could bring down only the game you could point at, the bag wouldn't be as numerous as if you could send a shell or so from each digit.

That's what the guard is doing. It's spreading a fan of fire for the big craft that try to elude it. It doesn't waste ammunition on the little ones.

The guard has plenty of ammunition. It has been using either machine gun bullets or shell.

Shrapnel Cut Loose.

If the enemy doesn't succumb to this treatment, shrapnel is loosened. The guard may have to use bombs, but its commanders believe shrapnel will be sufficient.

Here's the procedure: A destroyer sights a suspect. He approaches close enough for a whistle signal to be heard. He whistles the other fellow to stop. If the suspect doesn't show any signs of heeding, the destroyer commander gives him the benefit of the doubt. Maybe the suspect's engine was making so much noise he couldn't hear the whistle.

Then the destroyer carefully propels a screaming shell right over the head of the man he knows is responsible for the operation of the suspect.

Screaming Shells Talk.

There's nothing much more impressive in the way of notice than a shell flitting over one's head. It offers no excuse that it pass unnoticed. Few would disregard it. Some smugglers have.

One did recently. The destroyer then put four shells through the pilot house. One man lost his left hand. Another was disemboweled.

Have you read anything about that in public print?

Maybe this will explain the disappearance of four rum runners who used to work the Jersey inlets.

These guardsmen can shoot. Most of them could before they joined the guard. They were taught to shoot in the navy. Naval men are glad of the practice. They're glad to be transferred to the guard because the work is more active and they get a better idea how it will be in a regular war.

"Hero-Stuff" Doesn't Go.

What has been written about the shooting applies mainly to the large craft used by the smugglers. A lot of would-be heroic stuff has been recited about the daring rum runners in small, powerfully-engined boats who made the poorly equipped guards appear rather silly.

That doesn't go any more. Nothing can run away from a destroyer. Rum-running isn't profitable unless a high-speed boat that can rate at least five tons is used.

These sea officers learn to know the law breakers just as the traffic police do ashore. The principal difference is in the way the guard looks at the outlaw. No city policeman ever had the contempt for the jay-driving motorist that the guard has for the smuggler. Here's the view of one:

Nation's Worst Foe.

"The smuggler is doing more to destroy the United States than all the enemies we ever had. With his rum and his dope he breaks down manhood. He causes a disrespect for law without which this country can't endure. He doesn't fight fair. He isn't entitled to any consideration.

"He really is an international syndicate with unlimited money and brains and an intelligence outfit as good as ours. He has agents right among us. We towed in a runner not long ago. To comply with the law we reported at a quarantine station. The first person we met after we docked was a member of the highest-priced law firm in the town.

Service Brings Leak.

"Someone at that quarantine station was an agent of the syndicate.

"The legal question involved was one of navigation because of the limit. At the hearing the runner's counsel was advised by a retired captain of the United States navy."

The next scene of operations of the destroying destroyers will be the Great Lakes. The guard has not worked on the fresh waters as it has on the salt because it started after the most offensive of the enemy as soon as it obtained fast boats and the more powerful shooting irons.

Negotiations are pending between the States and Canada by which it is hoped the latter will restrict exports of liquors and scrutinize visitors and those who might handle dope.

In the meantime there will be plenty of excitement on the high seas and—

Plenty of silence about the shootings and the sinkings "off Jersey."

Motion Picture Star to Become Director

Milton Sills, motion picture star and also, as not so generally known, doctor of philosophy, in the near future will retire from in front of the camera and take up his place behind it, is was announced at the United Studios recently. He will cease acting when his present contract expires and devote himself to directing.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The Toledo Weekly Blade, published weekly at Toledo, Ohio, for October 1st, 1924.

State of Ohio, } ss:
County of Lucas }

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Talmadge, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Toledo Weekly Blade and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, The Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, Ohio; Managing Editor, F. M. Warwick, Toledo, Ohio; Executive Editor, Grove Patterson, Toledo, Ohio; Business Manager, H. S. Talmadge, Toledo, Ohio.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) Charles Locke of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine; Mabel D. Locke, New York City, N. Y.; Barton Smith of Toledo, Ohio, as Trustee under the last Will and Testament of Martha H. Locke, deceased. The beneficiaries being the widow and family of Edmund Locke, deceased, of Beverly Hills, California; Charles Locke of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, and his family, and the residuary estate to the grandchildren of said Martha H. Locke, namely, Martha Elizabeth Locke Huntington of Fort Strong, Massachusetts; Dorathea Renee Locke Murray of Brighton, Massachusetts; Martha Louise Locke of Beverly Hills, California; Robinson Carr Locke of Beverly Hills, California, and Edmund Locke, Jr., of Beverly Hills, California. Barton Smith of Toledo, Ohio, as Surviving Trustee under the deed of Martha H. Locke, the beneficiaries being the widow and children of Edmund Locke, deceased, of Beverly Hills, California. Barton Smith, Rufus H. Baker and Maurice Allen of Toledo, Ohio, as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Robinson Locke, deceased. Barton Smith, Rufus H. Baker and Maurice Allen of Toledo, Ohio, as Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Robinson Locke, deceased, the beneficiaries being Mabel D. Locke of New York City, N. Y.; Martha Elizabeth Locke Huntington of Fort Strong, Massachusetts; Dorathea Renee Locke Murray of Brighton, Massachusetts; Martha Louise Locke, Robinson Carr Locke and Edmund Locke, Jr., of Beverly Hills, California.

3. That the known bondholders mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stocks, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is—(This information is required from daily publications only).

H. S. TALMADGE,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1924.

(SEAL) F. E. COTTRELL.
(My commission expires June 17th, 1927).

MEANS PUZZLES CAPITAL CROWDS

"Greatest Investigator" Won Success by Sheer Boldness.

Why do they fall for such a man as Means?

This is the question that is asked by the worldly wise in the capital when they consider the surprising turns taken because of the abortive attempt of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, to restore the reputation affected by the disclosures of Means and others.

Why should such an experienced man as Daugherty chance being trapped by Means? Why should anyone be impressed by the man described as "the greatest investigator in the world?"

Knowing Means well, the wisest of the Washingtonians are hard put for an answer because they see nothing charming or hypnotic about this burly Tar Heel who has been involved in more intrigue than all residents of an average community.

Appearance Repulsive.

The appearance of Means is a shock to anyone whose impressions of the appearance of international sleuths were gained from Oppenheim's stories.

He never would win any prizes in a contest for the best-dressed man. He is six feet tall, weighs about 200, has an unusually large head, a moonish face, well dimpled, twinkling blue eyes, an aldermanic paunch and unusually small hands and feet. He is a wonderfully entertaining talker, and the softness of his southern accent lends charm to his discourses.

And yet this North Carolinan has been entrusted with investigations for four great governments. He smilingly testified that he had been accused of everything, even murder, but had never been convicted.

Since he has been convicted by a United States jury in New York and is on bail pending an appeal of a sentence to the Atlanta prison. Attorney General Stone says he is going there for a long vacation.

Lien on Property.

The collector of internal revenue has put a lien on Means' property to collect several hundred thousand dollars unpaid income taxes, a sum that indicates the receipts of millions.

By all material standards, this unstylishly draped, physically unattractive sleuth has achieved success—a home in Sixteenth street, Washington, servants, as much money as many banks, and the confidence of those who rule in the most interesting of intrigues.

How did he do it? By boldness almost unparalleled. The man who took for his motto "always audacious" didn't live up to it any more closely than Gaston B. Means. No burglar or lion-tamer ever showed more audacity than he. Acquitted of the murder of a woman, his employer, a vistor in his home town, he tried—but failed—to prove himself the beneficiary of her will in proceedings in Chicago. That was years ago when Means took better care of himself. The last view had of him by reporters at least not unfriendly was when he took with him to a hotel a beam to bar the door.

CHINA-FOR-CHINA POLICY ATTACKED

Foreign Residents Charge That Diplomatic Corps Is Negligent.

The diplomatic corps in Peking is becoming the object of heated criticism among foreign residents, who declare it is frivolously concerning itself with highly improbable bomb attacks by Chang Tso-Lin, while ignoring the numerous real causes for immediate complaint.

The chief protest is over the disruption of railway communication Tickets cannot be purchased to many points and, when travel is possible, eight miles an hour is an excellent average for any train. The 80-mile trip to Tientsin sometimes takes 12 hours, without any apparent cause of delay anywhere en route.

The treaties drawn up after the Boxer trouble provide that a way to the sea must be kept open from Peking, and residents declare the situation requires a strong note to the government because continuance of militaristic domination of the railways menaces foreign rights and may be construed as a fresh manifestation of a desire to flaunt the powers.

Another cause of anger lies in making the foreign summer resort of Peitaino into a government air base, which probably means the destruction of much foreign property there without any likelihood of reimpursement.

A coal shortage impends in both Peking and Tientsin, despite promises of special coal trains.

While the foreigners' exasperation may be explained through overtaut nerves while waiting for a great battle to break out in the North, there unquestionably is merit in the contention that foreign rights are being suavely overridden in pursuance of the general "China-for-the-Chinese" policy, and the lack of a consistent policy on the part of the diplomatic corps, brings it daily into greater disrepute.

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Chinese Rear Obelisk to Honor U. S. Sailor

An obelisk 36 feet six inches high, of Changsha granite, just has been completed as a memorial to Captain Samuel Cornell Plant, the first man to command a merchant steamer on the upper Yangtsze, in 1900, Captain Plant was previously river inspector of the Chinese maritime customs. During his lifetime he did much for the furtherance of trade in the interior of China. He died at sea in 1921.

The monument, which yet has to be unveiled, stands on the left bank of the Yangtsze gorges at Hsin T'an rapids, 35 miles above Ichang. It was built by public subscription. Its total cost was $13,000 Chinese currency.

The Latest Markets

Interest was diverted again from the stock market to the grain and cotton markets last week by reason of the spectacular jumps in prices of wheat, corn, rye, barley and cotton on the New York and Chicago exchanges.

Rarely in the history of the grain markets have such simultaneous advances occurred as those of Thursday, in which rye jumped 7 to 8 cents a bushel, wheat 5 cents, barley 4 cents, oats 2½ cents, and corn 4 cents, while cotton was adding 100 points or one cent a pound to its market price. In 10 days rye has gained 25½ cents a bushel, while corn and barley were up 14½. It was not so much a shortage of production as a foreign demand for grains to meet the shrinkage of European crops.

The movement of stock prices was in narrow range and governed almost exclusively by the activities of professional traders. The bears, who have been confining their market attacks on the leaders since the middle of September, launched a broadside against the whole market on Monday, following which heavy selling of oil stocks Tuesday just prior to the nation-wide cuts in gasoline prices which brought the price level to near the low of 1923. American Can was singled out for a bearish demonstration in the early part of the week in the belief that there would be disappointment in the speculative district over the refusal of the directors to declare an extra dividend. The stock broke to 127½, but when the bears attempted to cover, they found little stock offered and were compelled to bid the price up to the highest level for the movement.

Industrial developments of the week were favorable on the whole. Car loadings in high volume evidenced the gradual increase in the exchange of commodities throughout the country, a fact which was further substantiated by the increase in bank clearings. Steel mills showed an increase in current operations, notwithstanding that some confusion still exists over steel prices. Gasoline prices were cut to the bone, but crude oil production showed evidence of coming under control. Time money markets were steady, call loans still showing the effects of the October settlements.

Railroad stocks received a boost from the action of the directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad in placing the preferred stock on a 6 per cent dividend basis and in hinting that the common will receive similar attention in the near future. The preferred stock jumped 6½ points on the announcement, but was unable to hold all this gain. Lehigh Valley made a splendid gain this week and a number of active rails like Missouri Pacific common and preferred sold at new high price levels for the year to date. Merger stocks were conspicuously inactive.

United States Steel moved upward in contrast to the market action of the independent steels, which were generally unsteady in reflection of the uncertainty in effects of the abandonment of the Pittsburgh-plus price basing system. Pool specialties resisted the efforts of bearish speculators to depress their prices, but made no new excursions into high price territory, with the exception of Cast Iron Pipe. Copper stocks were sold at recessions. Sugars were strong on the better trend of the refined markets. Trading declined in volume in the latter part of the week and the total turnover of stocks showed a considerable shrinkage as compared with the previous week.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, No. 2, red, $1.50½@1.51½. Corn, cash, No. 2, yellow, $1.19@1.20; No. 3, yellow, $1.18@1.19. Oats, cash, No. 2, white, 58@59c; No. 3, white, 57@58c. Barley, cash, No. 2, 94c. Rye, cash, No. 2, $1.33. Cloverseed, cash, $17.00; Oct., $17.80; Dec., $17.50. Alsike, cash, new, $12.25; old, $11.90; Dec., $12.55. Timothy, cash, $3.30; Dec., $3.35; March, $3.45.

Chicago — Wheat, Dec., $1.48¼; May, $1.52⅞; July, $1.39¾. Corn, Dec., $1.11⅞; May, $1.14⅞; July, $1.15⅝. Oats, Dec., 57⅝c; May, 61⅞c. Rye, Dec., $1.33⅝; May, $1.37½.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 42c; solid pack, 41c; nut margarine, 26@26½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 27@28c; Michigan, 24@24½c; Longhorn, 27@28c; limburger, 27@28c.

Eggs—Candled, 42c; selects, 48c.

Bacon — Fat, 18c; lean, 28½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 22c; 9 to 10 lbs., 21c; 11 to 12 lbs., 20c; 13 to 15 lbs., 19c. Hams—21c. Lard—17c.

Beef—Select prime steers, 14@15c; common, 10@12c; cows, 7@8c; common, 6@7c; heifers, 10@12c; bulls, 7@8c; canners, 3@4c. Calves—Prime, 16@17c; common, 13@14c. Hogs—Light, 15@16c; heavy, 13@14c; stags, 8@9c; sows, 11@12c. Sheep and lambs—Spring lambs, pelt off, 18@20c; light sheep, 10@12c; heavy, 4@5c; yearling lambs, 14@15c.

Live Poultry — Ducks — 17@18c; geese, 12@14c; turkeys, 23@25c; hens, 20@22c; good broilers, 23@25c; Leghorn broilers, 19@21c; roosters, 14@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 5c; green calf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 12c; No. 2 kip 10½c; cured hides, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland — Butter, extra in tub lots, 41½@42½c; extra firsts, 39½@41½c; firsts, 37½@38½c; packing stock, 27@28c; prints, 1c extra. Eggs, fresh gathered northern extras, 40c; Ohio firsts, 43c; western firsts, 42½c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut oleo, 25c; high grade, made of animal oil, 27@28c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—Old York state, new, 25@27c; old, 27@29c; limburger, 24@26c; brick, 26@28c; fancy Swiss, new, 38@40c; imported, 55c. Poultry—Live heavy fat fowls, 26@28c; heavy springers, 25@27c; light springers, 22@23c; spring heavy ducks, 21@23c; light, 18@20c; leghorn springers, 20@21c; roosters, 15@16c; leghorn fowls, 16@18c; geese, 18@22c. Potatoes—Maine and New Jersey, $2.50@2.65 per 150-pound sack; Michigan, $2.00@2.15. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $4.25@4.30 barrel; Jersey, seven-eighths hamper, $2.10@2.15; Delawares, $1.75 a hamper.

Chicago — Potatoes, trading fair, market slightly weaker on white, about steady on early Ohios; receipts 175 cars; Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios, 95c@$1.05; Minnesota sacked sand land Ohios, $5@90c; sacked round whites, 90c@$1.05; Wisconsin bulk, 90c@$1.00; few $1.05; South Dakota sacked early Ohios, 90@95c. Poultry, alive, unsettled; fowls, 17@23c; springs, 23c; roosters, 16c. Butter, unchanged; creamery extras, 37½c; standards, 34¾c; extra firsts, 35½@36½c; firsts, 32½@34c; seconds, 30½@31½c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 10,980 cases; firsts, 36@41c; ordinary firsts, 32@35c.

New York—Butter, steady; receipts, 14,663. Eggs, steady; receipts, 12,389. Cheese weak; receipts, 57,419 pounds; state whole milk, flats, fresh fancy to fancy specials, 20½@21½c; do, average run, 20@20½c; state, whole milk, twins, fresh, fancy unquoted.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Cattle — Receipts, 1,500; very slow, 25@40c lower; choice yearlings, $9.00@9.75; fair to good, $7.00@8.00; choice handyweight butcher steers, $7.00@8.00; fair to good, $5.00@6.00; choice heavy steers, $8.00@8.50; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $5.50@6.50; common and light butcher steers, $4.00@5.00; choice heifers, $6.00@7.00; fair to good, $4.00@5.00; choice butcher cows, $4.00@5.00; fair to good, $3.00@4.00; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@2.25; choice handyweight bulls, $5.00@5.50; choice heavy weight bulls, $5.00@5.25; common and bologna bulls, $4.00@4.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; 25c lower; good to choice spring lambs, $13.00@13.25; fair to good, $9.00@11.00; good to choice sheep, $5.00@6.50; good to choice ewes, $8.00@4.50; common, $1.50@2.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; 10c higher; yorkers, $11.65; heavy and mediums, $11.75@11.85; pigs and lights, $9.50@10.50; roughs, $9.00; stags, $7.00. Calves—Receipts, 800; 50c higher; good to choice, veal calves, $13.50@14.50; fair to good, $8.50@11.00; heavy and common, $5.00@8.00.

Chicago—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture — Hogs — Receipts, 33,000; steady to 10c higher; desirable medium weight and packing sows show full advance; under weight slow; light demand; top, $11.45; bulk better, 160 to 230-pound averages, $11.00@11.35; good and choice, 250 to 350-pound butchers, largely $11.00@11.25; desirable 140 to 150-pound weight mostly $10.25@10.75; bulk packing sows, $9.75@10.00; majority better strong weight killing pigs, $9.25@10.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle — Receipts, 2,400; good grades butchers and yearlings active and strong to 25c higher; medium and common, slow and 15@25c lower; cows and bulls, steady; shipping steers, $9.00@10.00; butchers, $7.00@9.00; yearlings, $9.00@11.25; heifers, $4.50@7.50; fair to choice cows, $3.00@6.00; canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; bulls, $3.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.50; fresh cows and springers, small supply; steady trade, $35.00@115.00 per head. Calves — Receipts, 1,800; active; choice, $13.00@13.50; fair to good, $11.00@12.50; culls, $6.00@10.50; heavy, $6.00@8.00; grassers, $3.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; active and 15@25c higher; heavy, $11.75@12.00; mixed, $11.00@11.75; yorkers, $11.25@11.65; light yorkers, $10.00@11.25; pigs, $10.00; roughs, $9.00@9.50; stags, $4.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,000; active; lambs, $7.00@13.50; yearlings, $7.00@10.00; wethers, $7.00@7.50; ewes, $2.00@6.50; mixed sheep, $6.50@7.00.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 1,700; steady; steers, $9.00@9.50; heifers, $6.50@7.50; cows, $4.50@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,250; steady; heavies and heavy yorkers, $11.65@11.75; light yorkers, $10.00@10.25; pigs, $9.00@9.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,500; steady; top sheep, $7.50; top lambs, $13.50.

Indianapolis — Hogs — Receipts, 4,000; 10@15c higher; heavy, $11.50@11.60; lights, $11.35@11.45; top, $11.60; pigs, $7.00@10.50. Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; good stuff steady; other grades weak; steers, $7.00@9.00; beef cows, $3.50@5.50; heifers, $5.00@9.00. Calves—Receipts, 350; lower; veals, $8.00@13.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 250; steady; sheep, no sales; lambs, $8.00@13.00.

BANKERS HEAR BOBCAT SCORED

Convention Speaker Sees Big Danger in Senator's Candidacy.

The political views of Robert LaFollette, independent candidate for president, were attacked at a recent session of the American Bankers' association's convention.

The senator was specifically named as "the nation's chief liability" by John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"The elements of distrust and suspicion, prejudice and hatred, discontent and vengeance have been multiplied and are being brought together into a dangerous power by an enterprising genius from Wisconsin who is never happy except when conspicuous as either a destructionist or obstructionist," the speaker said.

"One of the proposals which embody evidence of fatal tendencies is the so-called child labor amendment to the constitution. It is to restrict production and compel uneconomic advances in wages and to expend the powers of the federal government and to provide a further excuse for raising the cost of government."

President Coolidge in a congratulatory message received by the association, spoke of multiplied evidences of improving conditions throughout the business structures of the world. Credit for the improvement, the President said, was due to American leadership, its faith and ready helpfulness.

Arctic Ice Blocks North Radio Plans

Establishment of the farthest-north radio station in the word on Herschell island in the Arctic ocean at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, has been abandoned for this year, the national defense department of Canada announces, because of failure of the motorship Lady Kindersley to get through ice in the Arctic ocean with equipment.

Ice in the Arctic ocean this summer not only caught the Lady Kindersley, but seized the trading schooner Arctic of San Francisco, and crippled and turned back the cutter Bear of the United States coast guard. This vessel was to have taken off a group of 13 persons left on Wrangel island, north of Siberia, in 1923.

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COL. ROOSEVELT AIMS CAMPAIGN GUNS ON NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

With the plaudits of notification ceremonies in Oyster Bay, N. Y., scarcely stilled, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Republican nominee for governor, left for New York city, Oct. 2 to plunge into a strenuous campaign.

The candidate's arraignment of the Democratic party, both national and state, as insincere and his denunciation of Governor Smith's administration as extravagant in its expenditure of public moneys, caused political observers to look forward to a campaign of unusual vigor and intensity.

Oyster Bay revived some of its ancient glories with the blaring of bands, the procession of torch lights and the presence of state and national political leaders as for the second time a Theodore Roosevelt was notified that he had been chosen his party's standard bearer in the fight for the governorship.

Democrats Denounced.

Leaning on a reading desk on a platform in front of the veranda of his house, and speaking into radio amplifiers, Colonel Roosevelt, scarcely raising his voice above a conversational tone, addressed his fellow townsfolk, delegations from his home county of Nassau and those who had journeyed by cars and special train from New York city. He was applauded frequently, his hearers bestowing loudest approval on his denunciation of the klan and his charge that the New York Democrats encouraged lawlessness by repealing the Mullan-Gage state prohibition enforcement act.

Colonel William J. Donovan, Buffalo, commander of the 165th Infantry in the World war, delivering the speech of notification, called upon the nominee to "sound a battle cry of youth" and to bring the young men and women of the state to a sense of their responsibility for good government.

Vote Truckling Charged.

Colonel Roosevelt, discussing national as well as state issues, accused the Democratic party of "vote truckling" both in its platform on foreign relations and in the selection of Governor Bryan as the vice presidential candidate. He said that the Democratic party was "broadcasting the reputed shortcomings of the Republicans and making windy promises for an unrealizable Utopia."

The candidate said that the Democrats were guilty of extravagance in administration of the state. "The appropriations were increased from $81,000,000 when they took office in 1918 to $135,000,000 in 1920. When we regained control of the state we checked this useless extravagance. When they returned to office again, in 1922, the same orgy of expenditure was resumed and again the appropriations were increased this time to $162,000,000.

He Is Foe of Klan.

Regarding the klan, the nominee said:

"We maintain that racial and religious matters should never find their place in our politics. I deplore their introduction into this campaign. I stand as I stood 18 months ago, firmly and unalterably opposed to any organization whatsoever, whether it be the klan or some other group, when it endeavors to violate this fundamental principle of the United States by creation in politics of false distinctions between American and American."

MA VINDICATES WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Texas Court Rules Fair Sex Is Competent to Hold Office.

Brushing aside all old common law barriers against the right of women to hold office, Judge George C. Calhoun of Austin, Tex., ruled that Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson is legally qualified to be governor of Texas.

In an opinion which Mrs. Ferguson's lawyers said was a thorough exposition of the law and a complete vindication of the position of the first woman nominee for governor, Judge Calhoun declared that neither the constitution of the state nor the statutes of the legislature bar women from office. He refused to grant a temporary injunction to restrain election officials from placing her name on the ballot, as requested by the plaintiff, Charles M. Dickson of San Antonio.

The decision clears the way to bring the case up for final adjudication by the supreme court. The plaintiff's attorney, I. W. Stephens, Fort Worth, gave notice of an appeal to the court of civil appeals. In order to get the matter before the supreme court without arguments in the court of civil appeals, it will be necessary for the latter tribunal to certify the questions to the supreme court. The parties have practically agreed that this procedure will be followed.

Judge Calhoun went immediately into the heart of the question as to whether women have the right to hold office under present laws.

Going back into the common law of England, on the principles of which the plaintiff had grounded his suit, the court explained that women were not allowed to hold office under the old common law, principally because of custom. It was based on the assumption that women were too delicate for the arduous duties attendant upon office and were not educated to the point where they could fill executive positions as well as men. He showed, however, that these conceptions of a woman's position had gradually changed as women had become more educated and general enlightenment spread until the old ideas had given way to the modern conception that women are in all things the equal of men.

Musicians Learn America Seeks Best

European musicians who have gained the impression that the United States is a land of gold where art is not fully appreciated and that much money can be obtained with little effort, recently were given some sound but perhaps shocking, advice by Frieda Hempel, who is spending the summer on the continent.

The American singer warned the European musicians that the only artists who succeed in the United States are those who are of high ability and quality and give their best to the American public. Americans, she added, are willing to pay well for their music, but insist upon having the best.

According to a statistician of Munich, Germany, every thirteenth inhabitant of the world lives in a city of more than 100,000 population. In Europe alone the proportion is even greater than for the whole world, for every seventh person on European soil lives in as large a city.

SEA ISLE MAIDS KIDNAP SPOUSES

They're Champions as Fast Workers, Assertion of Vessel's Mate.

Sheiks who think a little mild flirtation adds to the zest of life have been warned by First Mate I. F. Welfare of the schooner Camano to stay away from the South Sea islands.

The dusky belles who romp around the palm-fronded atolls out where beachcombers grow have the world beaten for speed ayers Welfare, when it comes to picking off husbands.

Landlubber "salts," for whom shipboard has become tiresome after a long cruise, are generally the ones these modern Amazons grab off before the unlucky sheiks have even had a chance to write down the telephone number.

Veteran seamen rarely are captured, they being wise to the ways of those lands and remaining on shipboard, Welfare said.

"Here's a case in point. A young Englishman winked at one of the girls. Maybe he had eye trouble or something, as he contended. Anyway, the girl promptly dragged him off to her family, who handed him a live fish to eat, and he, being polite, did so. Then they told him he was securely married when he tried to regain his ship. He's out there now," added Welfare.

Washington Reports New Drouth Record

All records for drouth were broken in western Washington, the area between the Cascade mountains and the Pacific ocean, in the weather year ended Sept. 1. This region generally is associated with heavy rainfall, but in the last year only 22.79 inches of rain were measured by the weather bureau here. Records dating from 1884 make the average annual moisture 40.79. The banner year for rain was 1897, when the fall was 52.76.

Old-timers commonly assert that the rainfall is diminishing as the forests that once covered western Washington like a mat are being cut away.

The Peking city government has ordered broad-wheeled carts with tires four and one-half inches wide to replace the one and one-half-inch tires of the Peking two-wheeled, springless carts which have been cutting up the roads for centuries.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893, I was attacked by Muscular and Sub Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them 70 to 80 years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 121-K Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

BUTLER SEES BRYAN COUP

G. O. P. Chairman Believes Bobcats and Democrats Are Holding Hands.

The principal contender against President Coolidge is Charles W. Bryan. The others in order are La-Follette and Davis.

If the coalition movement between the Bryanites and the LaFollette managers should succeed, chaos affecting every business man and every worker will follow because of the uncertainty that will result from the throwing of the election into the house of representatives.

These are the beliefs of William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican national committee. The beliefs are expressed as a result of information that comes to him as the campaign goes into its last month.

"The principal object of the coalition is to prevent an election Nov. 4. Next is to balk action by the house and to enable the senate to choose Bryan. I have information that such is the plan in the West, but I have heard nothing of such an effort in the East.

"I have heard talk of a plan to have house Republicans vote for Davis to prevent senate choice of Bryan, but I do not attach much weight to it.

The "Real Republicans."

"But there is little use in making such speculations because Coolidge will be re-elected and will have the support of a congress that will be controlled by real Republicans, not those who are only nominally such."

The chairman was asked: "What will be done to those congressmen who have shown they are no longer members of the Republican party?"

"That is not for me to decide."

"You might indicate what your advice would be."

"That is a subject that needs no immediate consideration from me, because I am satisfied the decision on Nov. 4 will be sufficient."

"What are the factors that lead you to believe the President will be elected?"

Sees Coolidge Victory.

"The reports of almost general approval of the character and record of the President. They seem to be the most influential. Then come the stories of dissatisfaction with the stand of the LaFollette people as to the supreme court. This brings to the support of the President many Democrats. In many of the western states there is practically no support of Davis and the Democratic party is almost non-existent in those sections.

"We have solved all problems as to placing Coolidge electors on the ballot in all states; we have exceeded our budget only slightly; we have paid all bills to date and we expect to end the campaign out of debt."

The chairman had been somewhat grim as he gave these and many other answers. He was asked: "Have you any tickets for the world series?"

He smiled broadly as he said: "No, I didn't get here in time."

The Butler ranking of Bryan, La-Follette and Davis was given added importance among political observers because of the statement of William J. Bryan in which he discussed the possibility of choice by the house.

Bryan Is Cautious.

It was noted that William J. Bryan did not speak of the possibility of a choice by the senate, which had been discussed by Butler. Bryan did not risk his reputation as a prophet by his statement that either Davis or Coolidge would be elected "if the house elected at all."

Bryan also admits that if the contest were thrown into the house "no one can foretell exactly what the result will be."

Even Butler probably would agree with this Bryan argument: "It is much better for the people to elect in the electoral college this year than to permit congressmen elected two years ago to decide the presidency for the next four years. The fact will become more and more evident as November draws near."

The Bryan statement expressed hope for the Democrats and declared LaFollette's supporters know he hasn't the slightest chance in the electoral college.

QUAKES TRAIL HIGHEST TIDES

Some Exceptions to Rule, One Japanese Scientist Believes.

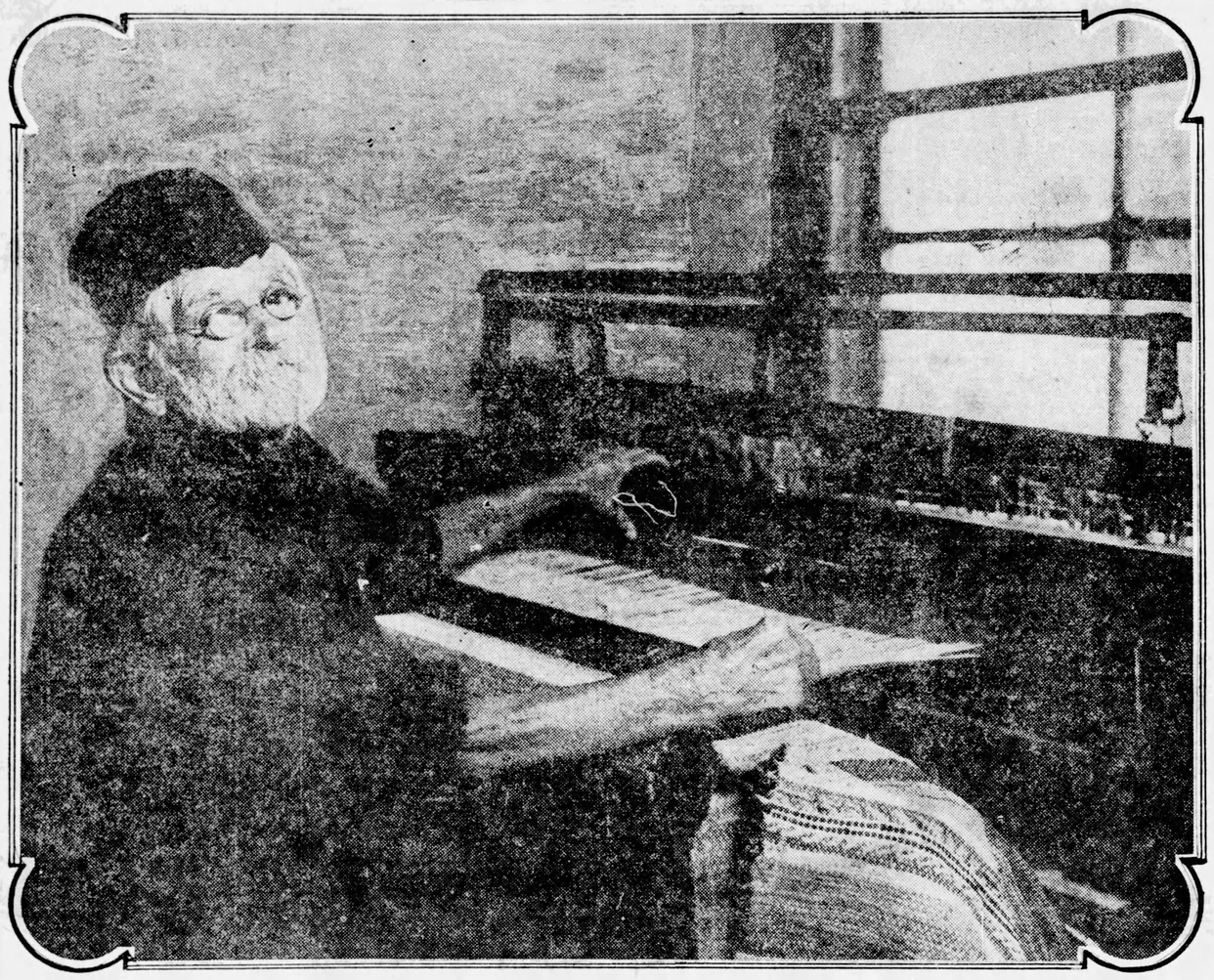
Japanese seismologists are engaged in a discussion as to whether there is connection between earthquakes and high tides along the coast.

Naokichi Maeda, chief of the Choshi meteorological observatory, has brought forth observations covering several years to prove that earthquakes can be foretold by excessive rises or falls of the tide. Early on the morning of Aug. 14 Tokio and the districts to the north were shaken by a fairly severe tremor. For several days previous tides along the Choshi coast, northeast of Tokio, where Mr. Maeda makes his observations, had been abnormally high and he had predicted a shock. That a shock came he claims is proof of his theory that abnormal tides mean the approach of an earthquake.

Mr. Maeda quotes figures for the tides just before the disastrous earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923. At that time, he says, the tides were so high that the fishermen along the coast, who eke out a living by gathering seaweed in the shallows, complained that the water was so deep in their accustomed hunting grounds that their industry was crippled sadly. Then the big quake came. Mr. Maeda also recalls that excessively low tides preceded an earthquake which did considerable damage in Tokio and the surrounding country in April, 1922.

Dr. Meiko Imamura, head of the seismological department of the Imperial university of Tokio, admits that there may be some relation between tides and earthquakes, but declares that Mr. Maeda's theory is borne out in only about one case in five and is not yet acceptable.

Rug Maker Works at Loom Nearly Half a Century



In his little shop in the busy street of a busy city a rug maker weaves his rugs and carpets. Perched behind his loom, he turns out rag rugs and carpets while the world parades by his door. For years he has woven his rugs in that little shop and for years the world has passed his door. It is a different world now than it was when this rug maker began to operate his loom in that little shop, a far different world indeed.

It was 45 years ago that Jacob Smith opened his shop in the city of Toledo. Other establishments of that day long ago have risen to greatness and some have dwindled away and are now forgotten, but Smith's rugmaking shop still is open and his loom still turns out its gay rag products.

The location of the shop is the same and the machinery in it has never been changed since the day it was installed. The hand loom, Smith made himself nearly half a century ago, is in use today, for the rug maker says he can do better work with it than with the complicated weaving machine which he tried out at one time and abandoned. Old folks still bring their rags to Smith so he can weave them into rugs and carpets, and he takes pride in his work.

When the shop was opened those many years ago the street where it stands was but a lane through a swampy neighborhood. A one-track horse-car line ran by the door. Now great trucks rumble by and automobiles dash along the pavement. But the old rug maker, now 87 years old, still sits behind his loom and weaves, the same as he did 45 years ago.

J. J. DAVIS RAPS SOCIALIST STAND

Labor Will Repudiate New Party Movement, Hope of Cabinet Member.

An attack upon the independent party movement was launched recently in northern Kentucky by James J. Davis, secretary of labor, in an address delivered in a theater in Newport, Ky.

Secretary Davis deplored the activities of the "whole third party, with its attack on the constitution through the supreme court and its proposal for state socialism through government ownership of railroads."

"It is but an effort to put Socialism in effect in the United States behind a smoke screen of so-called Progressivism," the labor secretary declared.

"The man who works must look to the supreme court for protection, as the rich and powerful can take care of themselves," he said. "The trade union movement in the United States had been the consistent foe of Socialism. I am convinced that the rising generation of workers will repudiate Socialism, no matter what disguise it may assume."

Answering Victor Berger's Chicago statement that the Socialist party in America had been a failure because "we have very few Americans who are compelled to stay workers all their lives." Secretary Davis charged the "LaFollette Socialists" with attempting to usurp the constitutional guarantee of equality of opportunity.

"The LaFollette Socialists propose to vest in congress the right to set aside decisions of the supreme court, holding legislation unconstitutional. That court is the guardian of our rights, and even Berger admits that it has done so well that he cannot stir up any class consciousness in America," he asserted.

Ohio Wesleyan Lifts 50-Year Dancing Ban

New dance regulations qualifying the university's traditional prohibition against dancing were announced by Ohio Wesleyan college officials last week. Dancing in college buildings or at college functions is still prohibited but co-eds may be excused to attend dances on the written request of their parents. Fraternities and other groups are permitted to give a limited number of dances during the college year. The new regulations are said to be the first definite rules on dancing in the history of Ohio Wesleyan university.

The ban on dancing, which had been in effect approximately 50 years, is traditional and has never been embodied in a written rule. The Ohio Wesleyan university council announced it had adopted the rules as an experimental measure subject to the later approval of the board of trustees.

Suspension from the university is the punishment for violation of the rules. Fraternities and similar organizations are permitted one formal and one informal dance during the semester under approved faculty chaperonage.

Sororities may give one dance a year. The affairs can only be held on Friday and Saturday nights and must close at 11 P. M.

Salmon Are Counted in River to Lake Run

For the fourth consecutive year hundreds of thousands of salmon have been stopped and counted as they made their spawning "run" from the Karluk river into Karluk lake on Kodiak island off Alaska.

A weir, or fish fence, was built across the river during the fishing season. The salmon were forced to pass through small gates in the fence to enter the lake. A watchman counted them.

It was pointed out that if the number of fish that return at maturity to the spawning ground in a certain year can be ascertained, there will be definite information as to the number to be saved each year for reproduction. The count also will determinate the maximum of the salmon run.

U. S. SENT PLANES AROUND WORLD TO CREATE AIR INTEREST

Why were army planes sent 'round the world?

To stimulate interest in civilian development of air-craft. This was the real reason behind all the preparations and the remarkable co-operation of governmental agencies.

The men responsible for the circumnavigation of the globe would like to have as many fliers and planes as there are chauffeurs and flivvers. They'd like to have such a situation that if we ever went into another war, they could get airmen and air-craft as easily as they got motors, drivers and mechanics in the latest conflict.

That Fellow Magellan.

These intelligent men knew that if one started westward and could keep going he eventually would get back to the starting point. They knew something about one Magellan who did that in a ship. They had no doubt the same thing could be done with a flying machine. It was only a variation of the fundamentals of men, equipment and teamwork.

They succeeded. They even surpassed their hopes when they so impressed President Coolidge that he aroused the stalwart defenders of the battleship as a military weapon. They even had the secretary of the navy jerked back from a hot political campaign to start another investigation as productive of argument as the query: "Which was first, the hen or the egg?"

These propagandists for their country's safety certainly have stirred up the arguflers. They don't say anything about this nor about getting the country worked up over the feat of their comrades, but they're pleased with both results.

Would Stimulate Interest.

Under present conditions the war, navy and postoffice departments are the principal customers of the makers of aeronautic equipment. Production for civilian and commercial uses is small. If the government could stimulate a demand for planes for sport or transportation, the prices would—or should—be lower.

The government now pays about $20,000 for a bombing plane that can carry a ton. Pursuit planes cost from $16,000 to $30,000.

In Europe the regular air lines are well patronized. Some of the French companies are subsidized by the government. It is argued by the stimulators of American flying that practically no effective form of transportation in the United States was developed without some form of direct or indirect governmental subsidy. They say even the motor industry is helped by the federal and state aid of highway construction.

Transportation Medium.

These men are satisfied that the world fight has demonstrated, as has the aerial mail, that the plane is a real transportation medium. They pointed out that of the 22 nations over which the Americans flew on the trip, only seven build their planes.

Airplanes can operate over territory where any other mode of transportation would be ineffective, experts say. They proved this by the world flight. They show that fliers were not delayed by climatic or topographical conditions. Although this flight took five and a half months only 360 hours of flying was done. The army men say the world could have been circumnavigated in 17 days with better organization, lighted pathways, airdromes and relays of machines. They expect an eight-day flight in a few years.

The wood of the mangrove tree, which is found in French Guiana, is said by investigators to be a wood that will not rot. The grain of the wood is so close as practically to exclude all moisture. Its density is placed at 110, as against 40 for fir and 70 for oak.

MELLON TARGET FOR DAVIS' GUNS

Has Forfeited Confidence of Public, Democratic Leader Says.

John W. Davis brought his campaign for the presidency into Maryland last week, delivering two addresses, one at Frederick and the other in the Fifth regiment armory in Baltimore, where Woodrow Wilson was nominated in 1912.

In making his first invasion of this "border" state at Frederick the Democratic standard bearer spoke before several thousand persons from Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the District of Columbia on the administration and made a direct attack on Secretary Mellon in connection with the Aluminum Co. of America, the soldiers' bonus and the Mellon tax plan.

Company Profiting.

Mr. Davis charged that the Aluminum company, with which, he said, Mr. Mellon had identified himself in his recent statement, "is profiting largely and unreasonably through legislative favors extended under the Fordney - McCumber tariff." The Democratic presidential nominee said that no explanation "has ever been given, none can be given for the great increase in duties on aluminum and its products."

"Even Mr. Mellon in his carefully prepared statement," Mr. Davis said, "does not attempt it. He confines himself to apology and not defense."

Mr. Davis also charged the treasury with issuing "wholly varying and irreconsilable estimates of probable surpluses and deficits" at the time when the soldiers' bonus and Mellon tax plans were before congress.

He said that the result was "a loss of public confidence in the information given" and added that if Mr. Mellon desired "to regain the confidence of the country he should be more cautious in defending legislative favors enjoyed by his company."

Silence Not to Be Denied.

Assailing the administration, Mr. Davis said that no one could deny that its "chief characteristic" was silence.

"If scandals break out in the government," he said, "the way to treat them is—silence. If petted industries make exorbitant profits under an extortionate tariff the answer is—silence. If the League of Nations or foreign powers invite us into conference on questions of world-wide importance, again the answer is—silence. If race and religious prejudice threatens our domestic harmony the answer is silence. If a wandering secretary of the navy plans a speaking trip into the west, as soon as the fact is discovered he is brought back to Washington and reduced to—silence. If a congressional committee wishes to investigate the treasury the answer is—silence.

$4,000,000 LEFT TO CHARITY; ACTRESS' RELATIVES AROUSED

A contest over the will of Lotta Crabtree, the actress who left approximately $4,000,000 to charities, cutting off relatives with $100,000, was threatened last week.

Relatives who were not mentioned in the will, Mrs. Robert Glenn of New York; Maude Louise Crabtree, Boston; Mrs. Charlotte L. Beitmuller, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Ethel Harmon, Scranton, Pa, and others have notified counsel for Miss Crabtree of their intention to contest the document.

The $2,000,000 fund set aside by the actress for the relief of disabled World war veterans and their dependents may be matched in amount by her provision for the promotion of farming. The residue of the estate was left to aid graduates of Massachusetts Agricultural college.

In establishing the "Lotta Agricultural Fund," the actress, who had provided elsewhere for the care of dumb animals, discharged convicts, needy actors and actresses, hospital, assistance to music students, and Christmas gifts to the poor, said:

"I believe it is my duty to aid in some of the great social and economic questions of the times and it is my belief that the best method to reduce the cost and expense of living and to provide a generally more prosperous and large employment for the people, lies in the intelligent and active promotion of agricultural pursuits; and that I may render real practical assistance in this direction I authorize my trustees to loan the semi-annual income of this fund, without interest to such graduates of Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst, who have completed their course and who have the desire to follow up agriculture."

"I thoroughly believe that in the making of this particular trust I have selected the noblest and most deserving philanthropy to which my estate can be put," Miss Crabtree said in the will, in commenting on the bequest to the disabled veterans.

"I have great pride and admiration for the heroic and patriotic service rendered by our soldiers, sailors and women who were in the service of the United States during the late World war and I have given great consideration to the sacrifices and sufferings that have come to so many of them in the performance of their duties and to the hardships and difficulties which they must continue to suffer in years to come.

"I am fully aware of the fact that they can never receive adequate compensation and reward for what they have helped to accomplish for the honor and well being of their country and mankind."

The trustees—Major General Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A. retired, Judge William C. Wait of the Massachusetts superior court and William A. Morse, attorney for Miss Crabtree — are empowered to aid any hospital or other organizations performing a similar service to veterans and are directed to use the income from the fund semi-annually.

"Inasmuch as at the present time and the immediate years to follow there will be greater occasion and demand for aid and assistance than there will be as the years go on," the will directs the trustees further to use the principal of the fund if necessary to accomplish the purpose of the trust.

A life of 40 years for the trust is set by the donor, after which the funds are to go as residue of the estate to graduates of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. As Miss Crabtree was most closely identified with Massachusetts, California and New York, the will says that preference shall be given to veterans in those states.

NAVY MEN DISAGREE ON MERITS OF WAR CRAFT AND AIRPLANE

A controversy likely to stir the navy as deeply as the Sampson-Schley duel of 25 years ago is in prospect over "relativity" between battleships and aircraft. The first rumbles of strife are already echoing throughout the service as a result of Secretary Wilbur's assignment of the general board to the task of investigating the subject. When President Coolidge ordered the inquiry on Sept. 20, the impression was given that he desired a special commission of experts to conduct it. Secretary Wilbur himself was directed to make "an intensive study" on his own part. Now the apostles of aircraft as the navy's future "first line of defense" feel that judgment is as good as passed upon them in advance. They say the general board is a battleship board, first, last and all the time, and that to submit the aircraft case to it is like seeking a verdict from a jury that has its mind made up before evidence is submitted.

Cards Stacked, Belief.

Secretary Wilbur's own announced view—that the battleship "remains the backbone of the fleet"—is understood to be the dictum of the general board, expressed on numerous previous occasions. There is said to be a formal report from the board on file at the navy department, maintaining that position in categorical terms. The board has not, of course, banished aircraft from its calculations. It believes it is indispensable to a modern fleet. Only the board has not thus far convinced itself that aircraft is entitled to the premiership in naval defense that its more enthusiastic supporters claim for it. The admirals who comprise the secretary's staff of advisers advocate what they call a "three plane navy," i. e., a fleet establishment that is made up of surface, submarine and air units. The board, in other words, does not believe that the United States ought to have an all-battleship navy or an all-submarine or an all-aircraft navy. It recommends a "balanced" fleet, consisting of all three.

Naval Program.

At present, the peace-time organization of aviation in our navy calls for the following:

On each battleship, one observation plane and two combat planes.

On each light cruiser, two observation planes.

On many destroyers, one combat plane each.

On some submarines, one observation plane each.

On 135,000 tons of airplane carriers (i. e., three or four converted battle-cruiser types of vessels), as many planes suitable for scouting, attack, observation and combat as it is possible to carry.

In addition, scouting seaplanes accompanied by tenders; training stations on shore; other stations at strategic points for the maintenance of naval aircraft in support of fleet operations.

The board, made up of admirals who, for the purposes of the forthcoming controversy, may be termed the conservatives, believes there is no more likelihood of the airplane "putting the battleship out of business" than there was when the torpedo boat destroyer came along a quarter of a century ago, and more, when the submarine startled the naval world, early during the present century. Those two new weapons were found to be valuable "supplements" to battleship power, the conservatives declare, but nothing more than that. Submarines played havoc with allied shipping during the World war, they add, but the great battleships held in reserve by Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan made defeat at sea for the allied cause a practical impossibility.

Veterans Support Air Program.

Nor are the battleship conservatives unduly impressed by the world flight of the United States army aviators. The naval folks give unstinted praise to the valor, ingenuity and daring of Smith and his companions, but their minds do not "go along with that of President Coolidge in imagining that the globe-girdling feat was the symbol of a naval revolution. They are certain that much water will flow beneath the bridges of the Potomac before that period arrives.

It's a strange thing that the progressives in the battleship-aircraft discussion—the experts who favor the new rather than the old weapon—are found among the older naval set. Veterans, now on the retired list, like Admirals Sims, Fiske and Fullam, are the most zealous advocates of aircraft development. Admiral Sims during the past year or two has written copiously and vigorously on the "folly" of pinning our faith to the battleship as the "backbone" of security at sea. This is one of Sims' characteristic thrusts:

"No surface vessels can long escape disablement or destruction if they remain within reach of airplanes that are in control of the air. This is not disputed, even by those who espouse the battleship. They admit that only by a superior air force can this costly vessel be surely defended. * * * If two fleets meet in action, and one has many more airplane carriers than the other, the planes of the fleet having the more carriers will drive down the planes of its enemy, and, thus having obtained control of the air, will destroy the vessels of the enemy fleet at its leisure."

Sims' Prophecy.

On the same occasion, Sims visualized, for sake of argument, a Japanese fleet equipped with a dozen aircraft carriers, mounting 50 planes each. He envisaged the easy capture of Hawaii, unless adequately defended by air, and a sorry time for our battleships operating between San Francisco and the Hawaiian islands. "It would be a sad battle," concluded Sims. "If half our mighty battleships got back to San Francisco they would be very fortunate. In case our canal, our great commercial ports, our navy yards and other vital positions are menaced by an enemy fleet bringing across the sea more military planes than we can muster—in case of such an attack, the best position for the battleships would be as far up the Mississippi as they can go."

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LONDON FEARS CATHEDRAL FALL

Vibration of Traffic Seen as Serious Menace to St. Paul's.

Despite heroic efforts being made to strengthen the fabric, evidence accumulates that St. Paul's cathedral, Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece, is threatened with disintegration. This evidence has been obtained from a variety of sources, during the last 25 years.

The latest warning comes from the recently constituted Fine Arts commission, which argues against the erection of a new bridge over the Thames opposite St. Paul's, on the ground that the great cathedral already is threatened by heavy motor traffic, which constantly is increasing, and that any further shaking may lead to a catastrophe.

The defenders of the cathedral argue two ways. Either the new bridge would carry little traffic and so would be unnecessary, or it would carry a great deal, in which case the constant vibration would endanger Wren's masterpiece, everywhere recognized as one of the finest buildings in the world.

Fears for the safety of St. Paul's first were entertained when the subways were run through the earth in close proximity to the foundations. The vibration was recognized as a menace. This menace has been steadily augmented by the constant increase in surface motor traffic which rolls past the church, and in very close proximity to it.

1,160,000 AUTOS IN OHIO THIS YEAR

U. S. Motor Registration Increases 20 Per Cent, Report Shows.

Automobiles registered in the United States during the first six months of 1924 amounted to 15,552,077, an increase of 20 per cent over the corresponding period of a year ago, the American Automobile association announced upon the basis of the semi-annual count made by the federal bureau of public roads.

There were registered during the first six months 13,645,726 passenger cars, 1,831,405 motor trucks and 74,946 taxis, busses and cars for hire. In each of four states there were more than a million motor vehicles registered from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1924. New York had 1,233,362, California 1,184,015, Ohio 1,160,000 and Pennsylvania 1,015,285.

Total receipts from registration fees, licenses and permits amounted to $199,472,682, and from the gasoline tax in 36 states $32,430,410. These funds do not include personal property taxes on automobiles, which are levied in 36 states.

In the amount of motor vehicle registration fees and taxes collected from motorists, Pennsylvania heads the list with $23,086,413; New York comes second with $20,197,362; California third with $11,794,078; Michigan fourth with $10,950,393; Illinois fifth with $10,696,508, and Ohio sixth with $10,509,916.

Raleigh's Tobacco Legend Exploded

The halo of tobacco smoke which has encircled the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh has been dissipated by scientific research. Sir Walter, after all, was not the man who introduced tobacco smoking into Europe. The glory of founding the second most expensive luxury habit of the human race belongs to Sir John Hawkins, who brought the fragrant weed to England in 1565.

Gone with Sir Walter Raleigh's claim to this renown is the famous anecdote which relates how his servant saw him smoking a pipe and doused him with a pail of water, thinking he was on fire. It appears this was a favorite joke on the London stage and was first told by a playwright who died in 1588. It was published in a joke-book in 1611, and the first time Sir Walter was connected with the tale was in a publication in 1708.

The chronicler responsible for this revived version of tobacco history is Wilfred Partington, who has published an anthology of verse and prose written in praise of "My Lady Nicotine." Among the literary celebrities cited are Fielding, Cowper, Scott, Lamb, Thackeray, Dickens, Barrie, Conrad, Kipling, Hood, Stevenson, Carlyle and Steele.

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Spectacles On 10 days trial FREE

Don't Send Me One Penny

I am going to mail you a handsome pair of the latest style, extra large, round-eye shell-rim, sight-improving spectacles, absolutely free of charge. These are entirely different from the old style, egg-shaped glasses you may be wearing right now which make you appear much older than you really are, whereas these latest style extra-large round-eye shell-rim spectacles will give you that youthful and up-to-date appearance—as you can see by the lady's picture. Also, how will you find an attractive pair of shell-rim spectacles at so low a price. They are easily worth three times the price we ask.

You Can Put Them On The First Thing In The Morning And Wear Them All Day Long For Far Or Near, Indoors Or Outdoors Anywhere, Everywhere

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes—no matter how weak they may be from age—and you will be surprised to find that you can again read the very finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

This Is The Spectacle You Always Wanted

You can keep them on when out hunting, driving and you will be proud to wear them to church on Sundays. If you go to the movies once in a while you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen look just as clear and distinct to you as though you were sitting right in front of the screen with the aid of these latest-style, shell-rim, sight-improving spectacles.

Now Don't Take My Word For This

I am only asking you to fill out and mail me the coupon below without a cent of money and I will immediately send you a handsome pair of the latest style, extra-large, round-eye, shell-rim, sight-improving spectacles, by mail, all charges prepaid.

Cut Out the Coupon on This Line

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 30
5400 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen—I want you to send me by mail, all charges prepaid, a handsome pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, shell-rim, sight-improving spectacles complete with an up-to-date handsome spring-back pocket-book spectacle case which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial. If I decide to keep them I will pay you your advertised price of three dollars and forty-five cents ($3.45) and no more. If, however, in my opinion they are not worth fully three times the price you are asking for them, I will return them to you at once, and by understanding that I am under no obligation whatever.

Be sure to answer following questions, and send in this whole coupon without a cent of money.

How old are you? Answer .....
How many years have you used glasses (if any) Ans. .....

Name .....
Post Office .....
Rural Route ..... Box No. .....
St. & No. ..... State .....
(If any)
County .....

TROWS OVER RENT IN QUAKE'S WAKE

Japanese Tenants Protest Squeezing by Landlords After Disaster.

Thousands of tenants in Tokyo held a demonstration meeting at Hyeno Park recently to voice their grievances against the greedy landlords who took advantage of the earthquake and fire of last September to squeez high rentals from them.

Not all the landlords have aroused the indignation of their tenants, however. Many of them acted very generously, often relinquishing their claims for rent for six months or a year and assisting the unfortunates to get back on their feet again.

In a good many cases the tenants were the greedy ones. A number of stories were related at the Ueno meeting of litigation between landowners and renters, some of which were settled in the courts.

Refuses to Pay Rent.

One instance was that of a tenant who constructed a shack on the site of the house he had lost before, without the consent of the owner. For some months the landlord made no attempt to collect, thinking that the ill luck of the tenant justified such a step. At length he demanded rent, but it was refused, first on one pretext and then another.

Things dragged for some time and at last the landlord consulted his attorney. In his haste to build the shack, the tenant had left a vacant land in front of the building. Acting on the advice of his attorney, the landlord built a high fence in front of the shack, leaving an entrance at one end in order to avoid the charge of tampering with the personal liberty of the tenant.

Business Is Ruined.

The occupant of the house could go in and out if he chose, and customers could enter the shop he maintained in the shack if they wished—provided they knew how to find their way around the fence.

But in a day or two the business of the shop dropped down to almost nothing, and the tenant did not dare tear down the fence. The case was at last brought before the court and decided in favor of the landlord.

Your Old Glasses Traded in On a New Pair

Send No Money

Send Me Your Old Glasses and Get a New Pair

Take advantage of this wonderful FREE OFFER

My Friend: I want to send you a pair of my wonderful Perfect Vision Zylo Shell Glasses because I know they are so much better than any you have ever had before. These glasses are entirely different. The sight through them is perfect because the lenses are ground of the same crystal as any $15.00 pair or the most expensive kind made.

I know they will fit your eyes so perfectly that you will be able to read the finest print with ease and comfort. You won't have to hold your reading matter at arm's length and even farther as you may be doing now, and so straining and perhaps injuring your sight. With my Zylo Shell glasses on it will be a pleasure to thread your needle and do your sewing. The Zylo Shell Rims around the lens will prevent the sun from casting a reflection so that you will be able to see at a distance and shoot your gun as well as you ever did in your younger days when you did not need glasses.

I WILL SEND THEM TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE

I will send them to you absolutely Free, all charges prepaid, so that it won't cost you a cent to try them, and if you find that they fit you better than any you may have had before and decide to keep them, I will accept any old pair of glasses you may have, as $1.00 part payment on my handsome Zylo Shell Spectacles, with the understanding that you will positively recommend them to your friends.

DON'T TAKE MY WORD FOR IT—JUST MAIL ME THE COUPON BELOW.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 5 St. Louis, Mo.

I herewith enclose this coupon which entitles me to return mail to a pair of your Perfect Vision Zylo Shell Rim Spectacles, complete in a fine spring-back pocketbook spectacle case without any cost to me, so I can try them out for fully ten days. If I like the glasses and keep them I am to pay you $3.85 only, or $2.85 and an old pair of spectacles as you agreed to allow me $1.00 for any old pair. But, if for any reason whatever, I don't wish to keep them I will return the spectacles to you without paying you a cent for them. With this understanding I mail you this coupon. Don't fail to answer these questions.

How old are you? ..... How many years have you used glasses? .....
Name .....
Postoffice ..... Rural Route ..... Box No.
Street No. ..... State .....